

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXIX NO. 132

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1910.

PRICE TWO CENTS

COUNCIL MEETING

Several Important Ordinances Pending Before Council.

The city council met in regular session Thursday evening with all the members present.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The following claims were presented and allowed:

J. M. Hamer, sewer pipe.....	\$ 1.08
Edward Schuerich, labor.....	2.00
Henry Wooley, labor.....	14.25
Henry Allie, labor.....	14.85
W. M. Aufenberg, labor.....	14.25
Isaac Burrell, st com. salary.....	21.00
Ira McConnell, labor.....	18.00
Hodapp Hominy Co., feed.....	6.75
Domestic Steam Laundry.....	.50
Kessler Hardware Co., supplies.....	8.60
George W. Mascher.....	10.20
Volunteer Firemen.....	3.00
Mrs. Constance, clean city bldg.....	6.00
Seymour Gas and Electric Co.....	5.62
McMeans and Tripp, services.....	187.26

Councilman Davison presented a resolution that the salary of Peter Sensback be \$20 per month from June 1, to Dec 1. Misch moved to amend the resolution by beginning the increased salary from May 1. Carried.

Sensback is now getting \$10 a month from the city and about \$25 from the merchants. During the last few months one of the regular night officers has been off duty and Sensback has had additional duties.

Davison submitted an ordinance providing that all peddlers selling goods in this city shall first obtain a license from the city clerk. The ordinance also provided that auctioneers shall obtain a license. The ordinance will take the usual course.

Misch introduced an ordinance providing that all bill posters shall pay a license fee.

Upon the call for ordinances on second reading, the city clerk read the ordinance providing that non-resident physicians practicing in this city shall first obtain a city license. The council voted to make the license ten dollars (\$10) for each day said physicians practice in the city. Upon motion of Councilman Davison the minimum penalty for failing to so secure said license was fixed at \$10 and the maximum penalty at \$25. It was provided that each day that said non-resident physicians practice in the city of Seymour without securing the required license, shall be regarded as a separate offense.

An ordinance providing that transient photographers shall obtain a license before selling of taking orders for photographs or for enlarging pictures, was also placed upon second reading. Upon motion of Councilman Davison the license fee for each day was set at \$2.50 per week \$5.00, and per month \$10. The penalty for failing to first obtain such license before making such sales of taking such orders shall not be less than \$5.00 nor more than \$10.

The electric light franchise to C. E. Layton and associates was read for the second time.

Councilman W. R. Day moved that Laurel street be graded and graveled from Chestnut street to Pennsylvania railroad. He also stated that the street near Laurel street school building needed repairing. The work was ordered done as soon as possible.

Ewing Shields was present and asked that the engine be given the grade on Broadway for sidewalks which were ordered several months ago. City engineer ordered to give the grade.

Frank S. Smith representing the Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company, appeared before the council and stated that the city had ordered the company to build concrete

sidewalks north of interurban tracks, and also between the tracks of the Southern Indiana railway. Mr. Smith stated that the company was willing to do what was right but thought that the company should not be required to construct walks between the two tracks. He explained that it was not known definitely who owned some of the land over which the sidewalks were ordered constructed. The council moved to require the Traction Company to build concrete walks north of their tracks to the property of Mr. Rucker and to provide a cinder walk between the tracks of the Traction Company and the Southern Indiana Railway Company.

Upon motion of Councilman W. R. Day the school board was given permission to store the furniture in the automobile factory.

J. Gatch Wheaton asked permission to tap the sewer in the alley between Third and Fourth streets and Vine and Bill streets. Upon motion of Sherman Day referred to board of public works.

After much discussion the marshal was instructed to open the alley in block 19, Butler's addition, which has been before the council for the past four years. It seems that there was some controversy about the location of the alley and the city engineer has made several plats of the blocks, according to the original and revised plats. According to the last instructions the alley will be opened in accordance with the original plat.

The board of health reported that they had selected William Buhner as sanitary officer.

NEW WAGE SCALE.

For Conductors and Trainmen on B. & O. S-W. Ready to Sign.

The officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Ohio Southwestern continued their conference throughout the day yesterday with the officers and committees representing the conductors and trainmen, in the negotiations with whom several obstacles have been encountered.

It was claimed that the delay was the result of detail work in apportioning the increase and completing the schedule, but it develops that definite opposition to certain features of the supposed agreement was encountered, and the past two days has been spent in eliminating this. It was stated last night that the opposing interests had been brought together, and that there is now a strong possibility that a final agreement will be reached, and that the scale may be signed today or tomorrow.

Green beans, green peas, new tomatoes, new potatoes, cucumbers and sweet potatoes at the Model grocery.

Ice Cream Social.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Christian church will give an ice cream social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hopewell on North Chestnut street, Friday evening from six to ten. A good program has been prepared. Everybody invited.

\$1.25 Richmond Excursion.

May 15, Pennsylvania lines, account St. Joseph's Benevolent Society Celebration. Leave Seymour, 7:15 a. m., returning, leave Richmond 7 p. m.

Pineapples and strawberries at the Model grocery.

No lottery in this. Everybody is a winner, at C. R. Hoffmann's Cash House. Call in and have it explained. Every inquirer is entitled to a \$1.00 coupon gratis. mwf-d&w

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 60c.

JURY DISMISSED

Failed to Agree As to Jail Sentence for Garry Preggy.

Although the jury in the case of Garry Preggy, who was charged with violating the liquor laws, reported to the judge that the defendant had been found guilty and a penalty of \$50 imposed, the jury members were dismissed because they could not agree upon a jail sentence, which, they were informed by the court, must be added to the sentence. This was the first of the cases which were filed as a result of the Brownstown raids to be tried and much interest was manifested in the outcome.

The case was called Wednesday morning and went to the jury late in the afternoon. The jury members were out until noon Thursday, when they reported to the judge that they had found the defendant guilty and had fixed his fine at \$50. The court instructed them that the law required that a jail sentence be given in cases of this character, and the jury returned for further deliberation. About four o'clock they again returned to the court room and reported that they were unable to agree upon the jail sentence, which was necessary, and were dismissed. As their first report was not official, no record was made of it, and the court docket will show that the jury was dismissed, having failed to reach an agreement.

Just what effect this trial will have upon another for the same charge is a question of discussion among those interested in the prosecution of these cases. It is believed by some that Preggy can not be tried again as another trial for the same offense would be putting the defendant in jeopardy twice for the same offense, which is prohibited by the Constitution. The people who are of this opinion say that although the final record of the case shows that the jury did not agree, in reality the defendant was found guilty of the charge, which would be a bar to another prosecution.

Others declare that the defendant has not been found guilty, as shown by the court docket, and the fact that the jury did report a finding of guilty that verdict was not final and will not prevent the defendant from being tried again.

The case was prosecuted by O. O. Swails, prosecuting attorney, assisted by R. C. Minton, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League. The principal witness for the state was a chemist who said he had analyzed the drink which was called "cherry bounce," and had found that it contained 2.55 per cent of alcohol. He also testified that beer contained from 2.5 to 7.5 per cent. alcohol, but the most of the brands which were upon the market contained about 3.5 per cent. The witnesses for the defendant testified that they had drank from two to seven bottles of the drink at one time and they were not intoxicated from it. It was also brought out in the testimony that the firm which sold the cherry bounce had agreed to pay for any fines which might be assessed from the sale of the drink.

It is believed that an effort will be made to convict the defendant and that another charge will be filed against him, although it is not probable that the case will be called again this term.

St. Paul Church.

Rev. G. Edlick, of Louisville, will preach Sunday morning at the St. Paul church. The members are urged to be present at this service.

Green beans, green peas, new tomatoes, new potatoes, cucumbers and sweet potatoes at the Model grocery.

IN FAVOR OF PARDON.

Attorneys for Walsh Say Indiana Petitions Were Not Authorized.

John R. Walsh has at last broken silence in regard to a pardon. After sending two letters to him on the subject which elicited no reply the Department of Justice has received a letter from Defrees, Buckingham, Ritter & Campbell, Chicago attorneys. This firm states that it represents Mr. Walsh and that it is now engaged in the preparation of a petition for his pardon which will be forwarded to the Department of Justice soon. The firm also states that, while the petitions that have come from Indiana are appreciated, they were unauthorized and were circulated and signed wholly on the initiative of the aged financier's Indiana friends.

This letter from Mr. Walsh's attorneys puts the financier's case in a better light before the department. It frequently happens that unauthorized petitions for the pardon of a convict come in.

There have been times when these petitions have gone to the President and were acted on adversely, after which the person whose pardon was sought has disclaimed having had anything to do with the petition for his release, and has insisted that his case was not properly presented.

It is not known that this would have happened in the case of Mr. Walsh, but the department has adopted the rule of declining to consider any important case unless the beneficiary of the pardon movement personally acknowledges his identity with it.

The petition from Mr. Walsh's attorneys will state in detail the grounds upon which a pardon is asked. This also, is considered desirable, if not actually necessary, by the department. The 50,000 friends of Mr. Walsh in Indiana who have petitioned for his release have not set forth any convincing reasons why clemency should be extended to him. Their plea has abounded in sentiment, but not in logic.

Today Representative Moses received by express from Indiana another large bunch of petitions signed by many thousands of names asking that Mr. Walsh be released from prison.

Strawberries, pineapples, green beans, peas, new potatoes, tomatoes. Teckemeyer.

Don't pay for somebody else's good luck. Trade at C. R. Hoffmann's Cash House and be the lucky one. mwf-d&w

Monthly Social.

The Rebekah lodge was entertained Thursday evening by the May social committee at their lodge rooms in the I. O. O. F. building. At the regular business meeting of the lodge four candidates were given the initiatory work and the officers for the ensuing term were nominated. Following the business session refreshments of brick ice cream and cake were served.

French imported olive oil, the best in the city at the Model grocery. m14d

Divorce Granted.

Ethel Hawn was granted a divorce in the circuit court at Brownstown this morning from her husband, Frank Hawn. The charges were drunkenness, failure to provide and cruel and inhuman treatment.

Pineapples and strawberries at the Model grocery.

Dishes and nice Silver Tawleware given away absolutely free at C. R. Hoffmann's. mwf-d&w

FIGHT WAGED

Michigan Opposed to Osteopath on Indiana Medical Board.

Governor Marshall has received a letter from the secretary of the Michigan Board of Medical Examination and Registration that the reciprocal agreement between the board of that state and the Indiana State Medical Board, whereby a license issued in one state is recognized in another is in danger of being rescinded because a member of the Indiana board is a representative of the osteopath school. It is provided by a law of 1905 that the school of osteopathy should be represented on the state board with one member.

Some time ago the Governor received a letter from the secretary of the Michigan board in which an attack was made upon Dr. John F. Spaunhurst, who has a branch office in this city, and who is the representative of the osteopaths on the state board. The letter stated that "that man Spaunhurst" was incompetent, and as long as he remained on the board the reciprocal agreement was in danger of being rescinded. Governor Marshall replied asking for specific charges against Dr. Spaunhurst, and a second letter was received but did not mention Dr. Spaunhurst. In receipt of this letter Governor Marshall dropped the Spaunhurst osteopath matter so far as Michigan was concerned, he being convinced that the Michigan board was interested in the Indiana law rather than in the osteopath member of the board.

As a further means of ascertaining whether the presence of Dr. Spaunhurst on the board was inimical to the welfare of the medical profession in the state, the Governor has submitted to a number of practicing osteopaths of high standing the list of questions on etiology and hygiene, and that on physiology, prepared by Dr. Spaunhurst for the January examinations having been made to him that the questions were not up to a standard on which the board ought to insist. Replies to the Governor's letters of inquiry concerning the questions were uniformly to the effect that from the viewpoint of the osteopathic school the questions were just, sufficient and perfectly satisfactory. The questions were made the subject of a debate between Dr. Spaunhurst and the other members of the board in a meeting following the January examination, when the session almost broke up in a pitched battle of words. Reports of the dissection reached the Governor, who ascertained the cause, and set about to determine whether or not Dr. Spaunhurst was at fault.

The Governor has satisfied himself that the assault on Spaunhurst was unwarranted, since his work on the board was very satisfactory to the school he represents, and since the school has officially indorsed the work of its representative, he regards the Spaunhurst phase of the state board matter a closed incident.

Another important question which will be taken up by the Governor in the near future is the fee which is now charged by the members of the board for preparing examination questions and correcting manuscripts submitted by applicants for a state medical license. It is understood that the Governor objects to the amount of money which is now being charged for this work and will call the members of the board for a conference at which time this matter will be discussed.

French imported olive oil, the best in the city at the Model grocery. m14d

OFFICERS REMOVE FENCE.

Alley in Block 19, Butler's Addition Finally Opened.

Following the instructions of the city council last night, city marshal, J. T. Able and Street Commissioner Isaac Burrell opened the alley in block 19, Butler's addition, this morning, which finally settles a question which has been pending before the council for several years. It seems that the majority of the property holders in that block conceded that an alley was needed, and were in favor of opening the alley but for various reasons it was never actually opened.

The question concerning the locating of the alley first came before the council about four years ago, and upon the petition of the property owners the city engineer was instructed to set the stakes for the proposed way. Several of the residents removed the fences that obstructed the alley, but a few of the property holders refused to obey the instructions of the council. Since then the question has been before the council several times.

About three months ago the property owners again submitted a petition asking that the alley be opened, and the city engineer, E. B. Douglass, was instructed to set the stakes. When the plat was made it was found that the boundaries of that block did not agree with those of the city and the city council ordered that the alley be opened according to the original plat of the block. This was done and the stakes set.

A few of the propertyowners then stated that they were willing to open the alley if all the propertyholders did the same, but they did not believe that they should give the ground when the alley was not opened through the entire square. When the council was informed that this was the principal difficulty they immediately ordered the city marshal and street commissioner to remove the fences and open the alley as ordered. This has been done and it is believed that the matter has been finally settled satisfactory to all the parties concerned.

BORN.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brooks, of Indianapolis, on Tuesday, May 10, 1910, a thirteen pound daughter. Mrs. Brooks was formerly Miss Kate Farrel, of this city.

Dr. Knapp, of Vincennes, will make his regular trip to Brownstown Saturday, May 14. m13f&wk

Loertz, the baker, can supply you with the best cakes and pies. 108 S. Chestnut street.

ROUND TRIP EXCURSIONS
Seymour
to Louisville \$1.25,
and Jeffersonville \$1.20
via
Indianapolis and Louisville
Traction Co.
Commencing Saturday, May 14
Tickets sold good going on any train on Saturdays and Sundays, and good returning on any train until Monday.

GO TO
Ringling Bros. Circus
At Louisville on
SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1910

BASE BALL
AT
Crothesville New Ball Park
SUNDAY, MAY 15
Game Called at 3 p. m.
Special Car from Seymour at 2 p. m.
I. & L. Traction Co.

RUSTIC
TONIGHT
"The Flower of the Ranch"
(Essanay's Western Pictures)
SONG
"HAPPINESS"

House Cleaning
Brighten Your Furniture With
Stay Bright Polish
25c and 50c per bottle.

For Floor and All Interior Work use
No Fault Varnish
A Brush Free with Every
Quart or More

PHONE YOUR WANTS
Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.
Registered Pharmacists
Phone No. 633

The Fair Store
Buy a
5c box of Carpet
Tacks
and get one of our
Beautiful
Pictures FREE.
The Fair Store

DREAMLAND
TONIGHT
DOUBLE SHOW
"The Gipsy Girl's Love"
Illustrated Song
"LAZY EYES"

GOOD THINGS FOR SATURDAY
Home Grown Strawberries,
Pineapples, Grapefruit, all
sizes in Oranges, Eating Apples,
Bananas, New Beans, Peas, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, and Texas Onions, Etc.
MAYES CASH GROCERY
Phone 658. All goods delivered.

Protect Your Salary
With an Accident and Sick
Benefit Policy
Costs but \$1.00 Per Month

FRED EVERBACK
AGENCY COMPANY
Office over Millhous Drug Store
PHONE 316

NICKEL
TONIGHT
ENTIRE
CHANGE OF
PROGRAM
TONIGHT

THERE IS NOTHING
That will spoil your watch
quicker than old, rancid oil.
Before it is ruined
have it cleaned by
Albert Meseke
Expert Watch Repairer
and Jeweler
Room 4 Masonic Temple

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions
A SpecialtyGEORGE F. MEYER'S
DRUG STORE

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE
Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARYLEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMOUR, INDIANAIndianapolis, Columbus and
Southern Traction Co.

In effect Jan. 2, 1910.

North-bound	South-bound
Cars Lv. Seymour	Cars Ar. Seymour
TO	FROM
7:00 a. m. ... I	C. ... 6:30 a. m.
8:10 a. m. ... I	G. ... 7:50 a. m.
9:03 a. m. ... I	L. ... 8:51 a. m.
*9:17 a. m. ... I	L. ... 9:10 a. m.
10:03 a. m. ... I	L. ... 9:50 a. m.
11:03 a. m. ... I	L. ... 10:50 a. m.
*11:17 a. m. ... I	L. ... 11:10 a. m.
12:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 11:50 a. m.
1:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 12:50 p. m.
*1:17 p. m. ... I	L. ... 1:50 p. m.
2:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 2:10 p. m.
3:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 2:50 p. m.
*3:17 p. m. ... I	L. ... 3:50 p. m.
4:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 4:10 p. m.
5:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 4:50 p. m.
6:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 5:50 p. m.
*6:17 p. m. ... I	L. ... 6:10 p. m.
7:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 6:50 p. m.
*8:17 p. m. ... I	L. ... 8:10 p. m.
9:03 p. m. ... I	L. ... 8:50 p. m.
10:45 p. m. ... G	L. ... 9:50 p. m.
11:55 p. m. ... C	L. ... 11:38 p. m.
	L.—Indianapolis.
	C.—Columbus.
	*—Hoosier Flyers.
	x—Seymour-Indianapolis Limited.

Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE
TRACTION COMPANY.

In effect May 10, 1910.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 p. m.

Freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour, Jeffersonville, Louisville, New Albany and all intermediate points.

Express service given on local passenger cars.

* Runs as far as Scottsburg only.

For rates and further information see agents, or official time folders in all cars.

GENERAL OFFICES,
Scottsburg, Indiana.

Southern Indiana
Railway Co.

North Bound.	No. 2 No. 4 No. 6
Lv Seymour	6:45am 12:20pm 5:30pm
Lv Bedford	8:00am 1:38pm 6:45pm
Lv Odon	9:07am 2:44pm 7:52pm
Lv Elnora	9:17am 2:54pm 8:02pm
Lv Beehunter	9:32am 3:07pm 8:15pm
Lv Linton	9:47am 3:22pm 8:30pm
Lv Jasonville	10:11am 3:42pm 8:53pm
Ar Terre Haute	11:00am 4:30pm 9:45pm

No. 23 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p. m., arrives at Seymour 6:25 p. m.

South Bound	No. 1 No. 3 No. 5
Lv Terre Haute	6:00am 11:15am 5:35pm
Lv Jasonville	6:51am 12:08pm 6:27pm
Lv Linton	7:12am 12:30pm 6:51pm
Lv Beehunter	7:25am 12:43pm 7:04pm
Lv Elnora	7:38am 12:58pm 7:19pm
Lv Odon	7:48am 1:08pm 7:29pm
Lv Bedford	8:00am 1:22pm 7:40pm
Ar Seymour	10:07am 3:35pm 9:50pm

No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p. m., arrive at Westport 4:10 p. m.

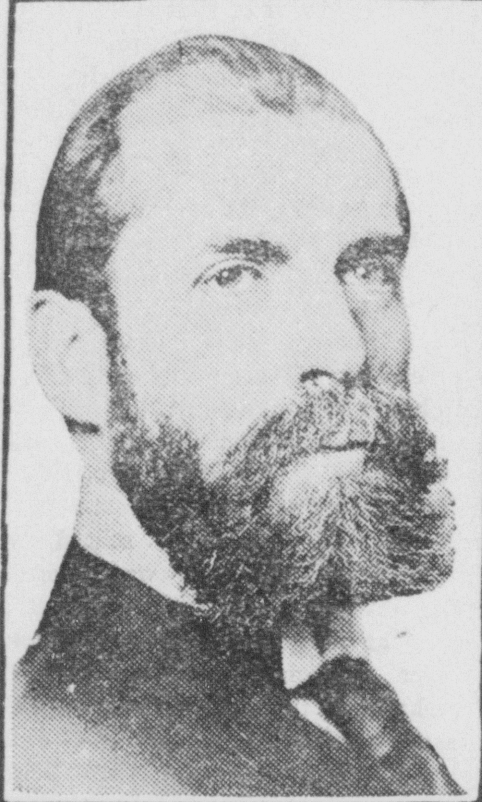
For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or

H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A.
Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.

IMPORTANT MEN RALLY TO
SHORT BALLOT MOVEMENT.New Plan of Political Reform Finds
Favor—To End Complexity
of Politics.

The short ballot movement, which proposes to solve the difficulties of popular government by reducing the number of elective offices to a point where political machines will be unnecessary, is spreading with great rapidity and has now enlisted the support of leading students of political reform all over the country. Its slogan is, "The long ballot is the politician's ballot; the short ballot is the people's ballot."

The best known advocate of the short ballot is Governor Hughes of

GOVERNOR HUGHES OF NEW YORK, WHO
BELIEVES IN THE SHORT BALLOT.

New York, who has advocated it in his messages to the legislature. In his annual message this year he stated: "I am in favor of a short ballot and as few elective offices as may be consistent with proper accountability to the people. This will tend to promote efficiency in public office by increasing the effectiveness of the voter and by diminishing the opportunities of political manipulators, who take advantage of the multiplicity of elective offices to perfect schemes at the public expense."

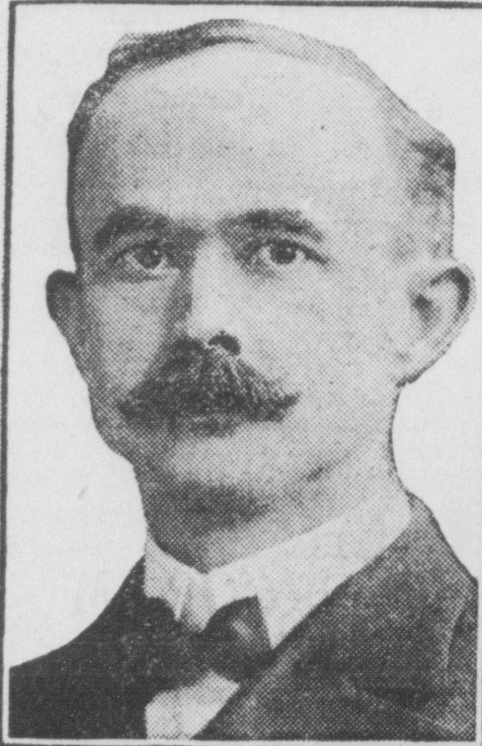
Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, is also prominently on record in support of the short ballot. At the last good government conference he said: "The short ballot—a few elective offices instead of a bewildering

PRESIDENT EMERITUS CHARLES W. ELIOT
OF HARVARD.

ing multitude—why, that is absolutely the gist of all constructive reform, the only way to get rid of bosses and machines. Every patriot will wish the short ballot organization success."

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, whose "Beast and the Jungle" has stirred the whole country with its exposure of Colorado politics, is emphatic in support of this doctrine.

"The present absurdly long ballots," says Judge Lindsey, "give the people more work than the people can perform. Popular opinion cannot work effectively on more than a few subjects at a time. To submit to the people a great mass of questions, most of which are relatively unimportant, is

BEN B. LINDSEY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE
SHORT BALLOT ORGANIZATION.

giving the people a power which they cannot effectively utilize. In consequence they are forced to delegate their power to political machines with all the opportunities for corruption and manipulations that are involved in such a distribution of functions. The long ballot, together with the elaborate 'extra legal' political machinery that is necessary to make it work, constitutes the greater part of the jungle of which I have been writing.

"The short ballot plan proposes to substitute an open sunlit plain for the present darksome jungle."

Good
Form

FREDERICK COHEN

Against Whom Kidnapping
Charge Has Been Dismissed.

Philadelphia, May 13.—The charges against Ferdinand Cohen, the former Bellevue-Stratford waiter who went away with sixteen-year-old Roberta B. DeJanon last December, have been practically withdrawn, the grand jury ignoring the indictment against Cohen on charges of attempting to kidnap the girl for the purpose of extorting money.

Though the preparations for a formal wedding usually necessitate much work, the bride and her family have reason for thankfulness in that the arrangements are all prescribed by etiquette. Of course the number of bridesmaids and ushers depends entirely upon the wishes of the bride; but, having chosen them, their duties and even their manner of moving and their places during the ceremony are definitely defined.

It is taken for granted that a bride to be has only her most intimate friends as attendants, but it is a pretty compliment to invite a sister of the bridegroom, even though the latter may live in another town and be unknown to the bride. That the effect shall not be kaleidoscopic when the attendants are together it is a custom for the bride to choose the dresses. Seldom are these bridal attendants' gowns of more than two colors. Sometimes the bride, who always makes her maids a gift, presents them with their frocks, including material and the cost of making, but this is expensive. She has, however, the option of deciding most positively all the details of their robes, even though she may not pay for them. It is always considerate of her to choose such fabrics and trimmings as shall not be too expensive for her friends.

The bride's parents send carriages for her attendants, and that there shall be no confusion it is a rule that they shall previously assemble at the home of the bride and all start for the church together. It is not required that carriages shall be sent to that of the bride, but when the latter knows that one of her attendants has not her own carriage or motor it is a kindness to provide one for the occasion.

The bride's mother usually goes to the church just before the wedding party, though sometimes the maid of honor accompanies her to the door and waits in the carriage for the other attendants. The bride and her father leave the house at the same time with the maids.

This done, the ushers go to the door at the back and, forming in a line of two together, stand awaiting the beginning of the wedding march, which is not until the bride enters on the arm of her father or the relative who is to take her to the altar.

At the first strains of music the ushers start slowly down the aisle to the chancel, and just behind walk the bridesmaids, also in couples. Back of them and just in front of the bride is the maid of honor, walking alone. The bridegroom and his best man should have already taken their station at the altar steps, awaiting the arrival of the bridal procession.

The bride and her father go directly behind the maid of honor, and when the chancel is reached the ushers turn to the right side and the bridesmaids go to the left side. The maid of honor advances before them. It is she who holds the bride's bouquet and after the ceremony lifts the veil from the face of the new wife.

As soon as the bride's father puts her hand into that of the clergyman he steps back into the pew to join his wife.

Directly after the ceremony the manner of leaving the church is reversed. The bride and bridegroom go first down the aisle, followed immediately by the maid of honor and the best man, walking together. Lastly come the bridesmaids and ushers, each man then walking beside a girl. After the bride's attendants have been put into carriages it is customary for the ushers to return to the church and escort the family and relatives of the bridal couple.

Ceremonious Luncheon.

The hour for a ceremonious luncheon is 1, 1:30 or 2. Use a white damask cloth, plain or lace trimmed, with a lace centerpiece. On the latter place the flowers in any receptacle preferred—basket, bowl or vase. Dainties to match are placed under each cover and water glass.

The covers are laid as for a dinner, except that a bread and butter plate is frequently placed at the left of the cover just above the silver. These plates are not always used, but they are quite correct and facilitate serving for the entertainer with one maid. The small silver knives or butter spreaders that accompany these plates may be laid across the plate itself or on a line with the other flat silver at each cover.

For a spring or summer luncheon candles are not required. The order of courses for an elaborate luncheon is as follows:

Grapefruit.
Soup or bouillon served in cups.
Fish or Lobster.—With this serve toasted biscuit or thin slices of bread spread with butter.

Entree.—Any delicate dish, such as timbales of chicken or chicken or sweetbread patties.

Poultry.—This may be chicken, game or squab or a fillet of beef, with several vegetables.

Fruit or vegetable salad or lettuce with dressing.

Dessert.—This may be ices or a specially good pudding or any fancy gelatin preparation.

Coffee. Bonbons.

BOY-LIKE HE ROCKED
THE CROWDED BOATEight Pennsylvania High School
Youths Drowned.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 13.—Six girls and two boys, members of the graduating class at the Huntington Mills' high school, fifteen miles from here, were drowned in a mill pond near the school. The drowned were all between sixteen and eighteen years old. After lunch a party proposed going for a row on the old mill pond. They embarked in two boats and fifteen minutes afterward eight of them were dead. The dead are:

Maud Sutliff, seventeen; Caroline Koons, eighteen; Ruth Bonham, seventeen; Iris Davenport, seventeen; Kathleen Good, sixteen; Rachel Thompson, seventeen; Robert Minny, eighteen; Ray Dodson, seventeen.

The four survivors, George Dodson, Uriah Weitsel, Jay Koons and Harold Bell, have generally confused stories to tell. In one of the boats where the boys and girls were having a very jolly time, one of the boys got up to change his seat. The boat rocked somewhat and the girls, girl-like, shrieked; the boy, boy-like, rocked the boat a little more. It dipped some water and the girls, thoroughly alarmed, sprang up. The next instant the boat overturned and all six were in the water. The other boat reached the six struggling in the water with no more effort than a half dozen strokes of the oars, and as those in the boat reached out to get their playmates, those in the water seized the sides of the boat and tried to scramble in. Their weight on the gunwales pulled the boat beneath the water, or they upset it while trying to climb in. Four boys managed to reach shore.

THE NATIONAL GAME

Here Are the Current Scores in the
Three Big Leagues.

The National League.

At St. Louis— R.H.E.
Boston... 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 9 3
St. Louis... 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 *—5 7 1
Brown, Richie and Smith; Bachman and Bresnahan.

At Chicago— R.H.E.
New York... 1 1 0 0 1 0 2 1 3—9 11 1
Chicago... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 4
Wiltse and Meyer; McIntire and Kling.

At Cincinnati— R.H.E.
Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 8 1
Cincinnati... 0 3 2 0 2 0 1 0—8 11 1
Foxen, Moren, Humphries, Cheek, Doolin and Maroney; Suggs and McLean.

At Pittsburg— R.H.E.
Brooklyn... 3 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—11 17 2
Pittsburg... 0 5 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—9 17 3
Rucker, Wilhelm and Erwin; Camnitz, Moore, Philippi and Gibson.

The American League.

At Philadelphia— R.H.E.
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 0 5
Philadelphia 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—4 7 0
Link and Easterly; Bender and Thomas.

At New York— R.H.E.
Detroit... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 5 0
New York... 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—5 7 1
Browning, Killian and Stanage; Warhop, Sweeney and Mitchell.

At Boston— R.H.E.
St. Louis... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 3
Boston... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 1
Lake and Stephens; Collins, Cicotte and Carrigan.

At Washington—Wet grounds.
The American Association.
At Milwaukee, 5; Columbus, 3.
At Minneapolis, 1; Indianapolis, 2.
At Kansas City, 2; Toledo, 4.

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for the busy business man—and his
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per copy\$3.00
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The Review of Reviews

first, because it is a necessity—that is the rule in magazine buying of America's intellectual aristocracy. It is indispensable to the busy business man, who must keep abreast of the times, because it gives him the real news of the day in concise, readable form; it is invaluable to the thinking man, who demands only the truth and then draws his own conclusions, because it gives him just plain, straight facts.

It is helpful to the whole family. In it you will find a monthly picture

of men and affairs by Dr. Albert Shaw, in his comprehensive editorial, "Progress of the World;" a clever cartoon history of the month; book reviews; the gist of the best which has appeared in the other magazines and newspapers of the world; pithy character sketches; and interesting articles on the all-important topics of the day. Authoritative, non-partisan, timely and very much to the point, "it's a liberal education," is the way subscribers express it.

OUR 1909-10 CATALOGUE

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The Review of Reviews Company, New York

Woman's World

Mrs. LeRoy Signs President's
Name 6,000 Times a Month.

MRS. JAMES A. LEROY.

Mrs. James A. LeRoy holds the unique position of having the authority to affix the signature of President Taft to patents issued by the land office at Washington. Of these there are some 6,000 a month. This is Mrs. LeRoy's sole duty, and when it is finished she may darn the stockings of her children or perform any other task that her personal desire may dictate.

There is in this post the element of great trust, but back of it there is more. There is an insight into the intimate side of the character of the chief executive and his loyalty to his friends.

When Mr. Taft first went to the Philippines there crossed over on the same boat James A. LeRoy and his young wife. Mr. Taft came to know them very well. Later on Mr. LeRoy became secretary to one of the Philippine commissioners. But before leaving the States he had been a newspaper man, and because of this it devolved upon him to hand out the news of the administration of the islands. For some years he was known as the Associated Press of the Philippines.

Later Mr. LeRoy's health failed, and

he finally died of tuberculosis. Mrs. LeRoy and her three little children returned to their home in Michigan. Yet the chief executive never lost sight of them, and ever since he became president he has been quietly looking out for a cozy post in which he might install the widow of his former associate. Recently the vacancy referred to occurred in the land office which not only served the purpose, but lent a particular significance to the appointment because of the intimacy of the service to be performed. Mrs. LeRoy accepted the position and is now performing the tasks in hand.

When the Business Girl Marries.

What the business girl wife has learned from the experience of others and association with them is impossible to the home body who has never taken an interest in the business affairs of her father or brother.

The business girl wife has learned the valuable lesson of being silent when silence is golden. She should be a success because she knows the worries that beset a man in business.

Having had to work for money herself, the business girl knows the value of it. This working for money and often trying to dress neatly on a small salary have made her content to be economical, especially if her husband's salary be small.

This girl knows by experience that the workman needs the quiet, restful home when the day's work is ended. She has learned in her business career the necessity for system in all kinds of work. She knows the unfairness of asking her busy husband to execute household commissions. Her own experience in business has taught her this lesson.

If her husband should fail to make his appearance promptly at the dinner hour she will not grumble, for she has experienced the necessity of sometimes staying at the office when business demanded it. She knows, too, that the little bickerings between herself and her women friends are not pleasant for her husband to hear. She seems to be fitted by training to make him a happy, cheerful home.

The Golden Rule.

'Tis a kind little dog;
'Tis a kind little cat;
When the dog has a treat,
Why, the cat shares that.

When the cat makes a feast,
Then the dog she invites,
And the cat does not scratch,
And the dog never bites.

I know two little boys—
They are named Ned and Nat—
But I much rather write
Of the dog and the cat.

And the little lads know
I have good reasons why,
But never will I tell—
Oh, no, not I!

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S.S.S. DRIVES OUT BLOOD HUMORS

When we see persons with soft, smooth skins we know at once that their blood is pure and healthy, that the cuticle is being sufficiently and properly nourished by the circulation. But when the blood becomes infected with any unhealthy humor the effect is shown by eruptions, boils, pimples, or some more definitely marked skin disease such as Eczema, Acne, Tetter, etc. Humors get into the blood usually, because of a sluggish condition of those members whose duty it is to collect and carry off the waste and refuse matter of the system. This unhealthy matter, left in the system, sours and ferments and is soon absorbed into the circulation, filling the blood with an irritating humor. Remove these humors and the skin disease can not exist, because it is very cause is then destroyed. S. S. S. cures all humors of the blood because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers. It cleanses the blood of every particle of unhealthy matter, enriches the circulation and causes it to supply healthful nourishment to all skin tissues. Then the skin becomes soft and clear. Local applications can not cure, they can only soothe by temporarily reducing the inflammation, but the cause remains in the circulation and the eruption will be no nearer well when the external treatment is left off. The humors must be removed and nothing equals S. S. S. for this purpose. Pure blood makes healthy skins and S. S. S. makes pure blood. Book on Skin Diseases free to all who write and request it.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

MAY 15, 1910
GROWING HATRED TO JESUS. Lesson:—Matt. 12:22-32, 33-42.

GOLDEN TEXT:—He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathered not with me scatters abroad.—Matt. 12:30.

We have today the option of the regular lesson or a special lesson on the Holy Spirit, but as the lesson for the day gives opportunity for a study of the Holy Spirit we will continue regularly. First we see Him healing a demon possessed man who was both blind and dumb, and the man both spake and saw. The people were amazed and said, "Is not this the son of David?" perhaps recalling the words of Isa. xlv. 5, 6. "Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped; then shall the lame man leap as an hart and the tongue of the dumb sing." Recently we saw Him heal a demon possessed dumb man (lx. 32, 33), but in this case the afflicted man was blind as well as dumb. But nothing is too hard for the Lord. Can we imagine a kingdom without sickness or infirmity or suffering of any kind? Yet that is what we expect and shall surely see in His time (Isa. xxxiii. 24; Rev. xxi. 1-4).

The blind Pharisees madly accuse Him of casting out demons by the power of the devil himself, as if Satan would cast out Satan and work against himself. How foolishly the devil does cause people to talk! They talk much more foolishly today when they say and teach that there is no devil at all and no hell. It would seem from verse 27 that unbelievers were permitted by their ruler to do some wonderful things, even as the magicians of Egypt counterfeited the miracles of Moses up to a certain point. We know from II Thess. ii. 9; Rev. xiii. 11-15, that at the end of this age the devil will specially deceive many by his miracles and signs and lying wonders. Our Lord Jesus said that if it were possible they would deceive the very elect (Matt. xxiv. 24), so we must not be deceived by the wonders wrought by the adversary in the name of spiritualism, Christian Science and other false teaching of our times. These things will continue and increase until the devil, the strong man of verse 29, shall have been bound and shut up in the bottomless pit for 1,000 years (Rev. xx. 1-3). The truth of God, just as it stands in His word, is the only power that will set us free from all delusions (John viii. 32, 36).

We are either with Christ or against Him, either taught by the spirit of God or the devil (verses 28, 30). If people resist the Holy Spirit and listen to the teaching of demons it is, as Jesus said, impossible to escape the damnation of hell (Matt. xxiii. 33). As I understand it the unpardonable sin of verses 31, 32, and I John v. 16, is the persistent turning from the Holy

Spirit to the devil and attributing to the latter the works of the Spirit. Let it comfort and encourage any who fear they have committed the unpardonable sin to remember that the very fact that they have a fear of such guilt is evidence that the Holy Spirit has not left them, and, however far they may have wandered, if they will only turn to the Lord the word stands, "Him that cometh unto me I will in nowise cast out" (John vi. 37).

That words are an evidence of the condition of the heart (verse 34) should make us covet to have the word of God dwelling in us richly in order that our words may savor of Christ. It would be well to be like Elihu in Job xxii. 18-20, and that would be the case if our experience was that of Job xxiii. 12; Jer. xv. 16. If we kept verse 36 of our lesson in mind it would make us more careful in view of Rom. xiv. 10, 12.

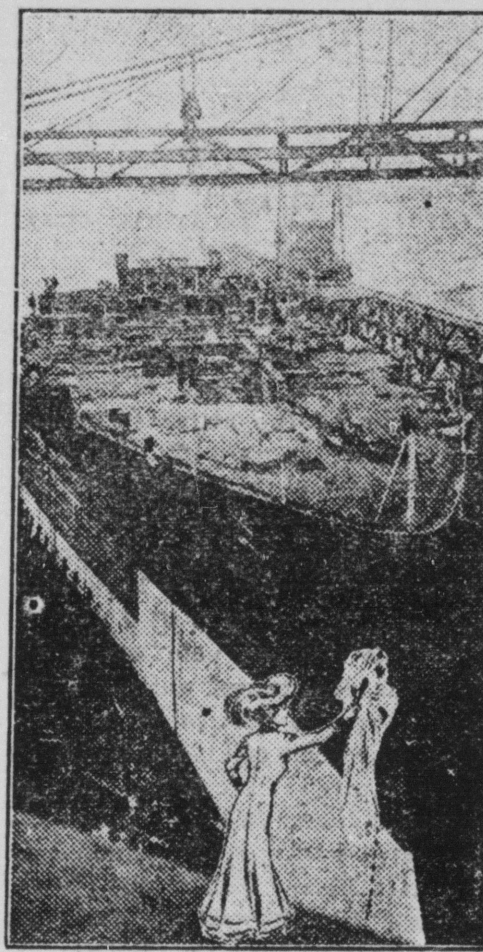
In verse 38 see these blind and foolish Pharisees asking for a sign after He had already wrought in their presence all the signs which the prophets had said would be done by the Messiah. No wonder that He called them an evil and adulterous (idol worshipping, world conformed) generation (verse 39), a generation of vipers (verse 34; xxiii. 33), of their father the devil (John viii. 44), for He knew them well and knew what was in them.

See in verses 40, 41, His indorsement of the story of Jonah and the great fish and Nineveh and her repentance, and no doubt He looked onward to the time when Israel, cast up on their shores by the nations, would become truly penitent at His appearance in glory and carry His message not to one city, but to all nations for their good. See in verse 42 His indorsement of the story of the queen of Sheba and the wisdom of Solomon, and doubtless He looked onward to the fulfillment of Isa. ix. Is he to us a greater than Jonah or Solomon or Moses or Aaron? Do we say, with great gratitude and gladness, "We have such an High Priest" (Heb. viii. 1; vii. 26; iv. 15), and have we as believers entered into rest? (Heb. iv. 3)

Those who profess to be His friends and yet talk down the things that He believed are no friends of His, but rather belong to the company represented by the Pharisees of His day. Being rejected by the nation, whose rulers had determined to kill Him (verse 14), He is led, by a visit from His mother and His brethren, to declare, "Whosoever shall do the will of my Father, which is in heaven, the same is my brother and sister and mother" (verse 50). Compare Luke viii. 21.

THE FLORIDA

New Dreadnought Takes Initial Dip at New York Navy Yard.



THE FLORIDA ADDED TO BATTLESHIP LIST

Thousands Saw New Dreadnought Christened.

New York, May 13.—The battleship Florida, the newest "pride of the navy," has been launched at the New York navy yard in Brooklyn. The big ship with great dignity and deliberation went into the water with the ease of a ferryboat gliding into a slip, swept a distance of about 500 yards up the East river, and then stood still for the puffing tugs to come and get her. There was not the slightest hitch in the elaborate launching arrangements.

The Florida is a so-called Dreadnought. This is the fourth of Uncle Sam's warships of that class. The North Dakota and the Delaware are two already in commission. The Utah, sister ship of the Florida, was launched in March. Two others that are coming along are the Arkansas and Wyoming.

It is probable that from 75,000 to 100,000 persons saw the ship put overboard. The navy yard officials were mighty busy receiving the distinguished guests. First of all was Vice President Sherman, representing President Taft by personal request. Then there was Secretary Meyer of the navy and Assistant Secretary Winthrop. Rear Admiral Sigbee, retired, also came, to say nothing of about every military man on duty in this neighborhood.

The christening party consisted of Governor Gilchrist and Miss Elizabeth Legere Fleming, daughter of the late governor of Florida; United States Senators Taliaferro and Fletcher of Florida. Miss Fleming had four young women from Florida as maids of honor. She also had six navy maids of honor. With steady hand Miss Fleming smashed the traditional bottle of champagne over the bow of the vessel as she glided off the ways, exclaiming as she did so: "I christen thee Florida." Shouts went up from thousands of throats, the ships in the yard fired salutes, the bands played the "Star Spangled Banner." It was one grand scream. A new battleship had been born.

Trying to Push It Along.

Washington, May 13.—The senate has taken action toward facilitating the passage of the administration railway bill. An agreement has been reached to begin voting on the pending long and short haul amendments at 4 o'clock this afternoon and to continue and finally dispose of them before the close of the legislative day Friday. Such an order may carry the voting over into Saturday, but it insures the disposition of the subject before Saturday night.

Ruled Against Uncle Sam.

Laporte, Ind., May 13.—Judge J. C. Richter in the Laporte circuit court ruled against the United States bureau of naturalization and held that an Assyrian is a white man. He ordered the issuance of second citizenship papers to Norman Abraham Tamber, an Assyrian, who made a fight against the ruling of the bureau of naturalization that the Assyrians cannot become citizens.

Turned the Hose on Them.

South Bend, Ind., May 13.—Striking weavers and textile workers, who, with photographers, made an attempt to obtain pictures of nonunion workers, were repulsed by streams of water from fire hose when they surrounded the mills of the South Bend Woolen company.

Caught at the Crossing.

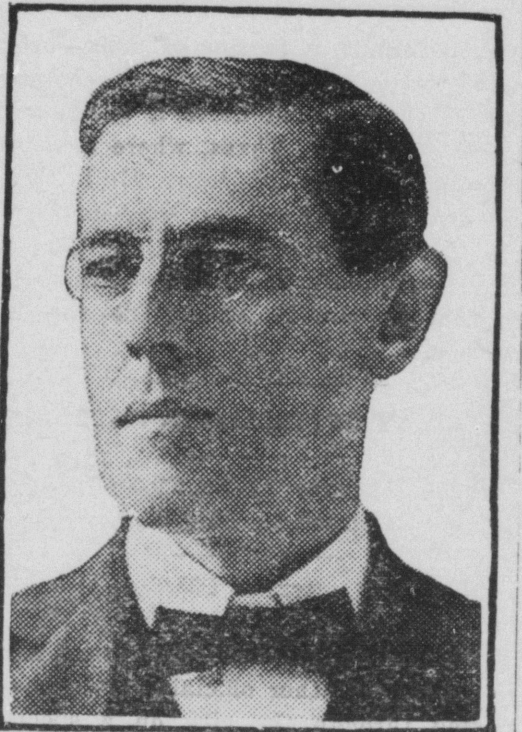
Gary, Ind., May 13.—Steven Wargo, aged forty-five, and Matt Varonovich, aged twenty-six, were ground to pieces by a Pennsylvania passenger train at the Broadway grade crossing. Fifty persons waiting to board the train as it was pulling into the station saw the accident.

BAD GOVERNMENT NOT THE PEOPLE'S FAULT.

Woodrow Wilson Says Duties of Citizenship Are Too Complex—Heads New "Short Ballot" Movement.

"I believe the short ballot is the key to the whole question of the restoration of government by the people," says Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university. He has accepted the leadership of The Short Ballot Organization, which has the support of many other notable reformers, such as Governor Hughes, Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, Governor Fort of New Jersey, Winston Churchill, Norman Hapgood, Ben B. Lindsey and Clinton Rogers Woodruff. This new association will undertake to explain the short ballot principle to the American people, and Mr. Wilson has already made several notable speeches on the subject.

"In the little borough of Princeton, where I live," says Mr. Wilson, "I vote a ticket of some thirty names, I suppose. I never counted them, but there must be quite that number. Now, I am a slightly busy person, and I have never known anything about half the men I was voting for on the tickets that I voted. I attend diligently, so far as I have light, to my political duties in the borough of Princeton, and yet I have no personal knowledge of one-half of the persons I am voting for. I couldn't tell you even what business they are engaged in, and to say in such circumstances that I am taking part in the government of the borough of Princeton is an absurdity. I am not taking a part in it at all. I am going through the motions that I am expected to go through by



WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE SHORT BALLOT ORGANIZATION.

the persons who think that attending primaries and voting at the polls is performing your whole political duty. I don't count for any more in the government of the borough of Princeton that the veriest loafer in the borough, and I do not know very much more about the men I am voting for than he does.

"Now, there are certain known ways and means of getting the government in the hands of the people to which it belongs. You know that at present government in the United States is not in the hands of the people. You can go in one direction or the other. You can multiply machinery or simplify it. You have been creating machinery for the past century, and you have been getting farther and farther away from the people.

"Simplification, simplification, simplification, is the task that awaits us—to reduce the number of persons voted for to the absolute workable minimum, knowing whom you have selected, knowing whom you have trusted and having so few persons to watch that you can watch them. That is the way we are going to get popular control back in this country, and that is the only way."

Definition of the Short Ballot.

The short ballot principle has been defined in the platform of The Short Ballot Organization as follows:

"The dangerously great power of politicians in our country is not due to any peculiar civic indifference of the people, but rests on the fact that we are living under a form of democracy that is so unworkable as to constitute in practice a pseudo democracy. It is unworkable because

"First.—It submits to popular election offices which are too unimportant to attract (or deserve) public attention; and

"Second.—It submits to popular election so many offices at one time that many of them are inevitably crowded out from proper public attention.

"Many officials, therefore, are elected without adequate public scrutiny and owe their selection not to the people, but to the makers of the party ticket, who thus acquire an influence that is capable of great abuse.

"The short ballot principle is:

"First.—That only those offices should be elective which are important enough to attract (and deserve) public examination.

"Second.—That very few offices should be filled by election at one time, so as to permit adequate and unconfused public examination of the candidates for every elective office.

"Obedience to these fundamental principles explains the comparative success of democratic government in the cities of Great Britain and other foreign democracies, as well as in Galveston, Des Moines and other American cities that are governed by 'commissions.'

"The application of these principles should be extended to all cities, counties and states."

Ballots That Ask Fool Questions.

The Short Ballot organization, which advocates making all little offices in state and city governments appointive instead of elective, so as to make politics easy for every citizen to master, has issued a list of eccentric instances of offices that are elective by popular vote.

For instance, in Indiana the voters of the state are invited to select a good man for state statistician and another for state geologist. Considering how the legislature frets over the difficulty of making people understand how to make out their ballots correctly, it is a curious blindness which overlooks the difficulty the people must have in determining which candidate is the greater expert in technical jobs like these.

In Colorado and Illinois the trustees of the state university are chosen by popular vote.

In many states court clerks and reporters are put on the ballot.

Colorado, Oregon and Washington elect the state printer.

In Texas the ballots make the people decide who shall be inspector of hides and animals. In seven states the ballots carry the office of insurance commissioner. Dairy and food commissioner is an elective office in Ohio. In South Dakota attempts are being made to make the warden of the state prison and the superintendent of the state insane hospital elective instead of appointive.

In Pennsylvania the men who count the votes are elected in each district. A few years ago the triumphant verdict of the people in a certain ward favored one Clarence Boyd for this office. Years later it developed in court that no such man existed, and the people asked themselves, "How many such dummy names are we electing each year?"

The governor of Montana not long ago sent a message to the legislature advocating the amendment of the constitution to make the state mine inspector, state veterinarian and state printer elective, "thus to remove," he pleaded, "the last element of monarchy from our beloved state."

After all, the most foolish ballot query of all is the common one "Who shall be coroner?"

To all these foolish questions no one but the politician finds it worth while to give a serious answer. Little and technical administrative officers are elected, but never selected, by the people. Their presence on the ballot makes "machines" absolutely necessary to handle the business of nomination in the absence of any real public sentiment in the matter. If electing a host of officials instead of just the ones at the top has really anything to do with democracy, what must we think of the federal government with only three elective offices and 300,000 appointive ones? The short ballot movement, which seeks to reduce the number of elective offices, so that plain, ordinary, busy citizens can know what they are doing on election day, proclaims that the federal plan is more democratic than one which by electing too many makes effective citizenship a difficult profession.

The Short Ballot.

Americans rarely realize that our custom of electing ten or twenty public officials at one time is absolutely unique among the nations.

Of course our people do not really select each of the ten or twenty; they only elect them. No electorate on earth ever had in mind at one time so many favorites. So the politicians do the real selecting beforehand by pasting a trademark label, such as "Republican" or "Democrat," on certain men, and the people, if they like some one prominent candidate who bears it, will vote for every one else with that same label. That is why we get good mayors and bad aldermen. And that is why the politicians, with their strength united on specific programs for minor nominations, can elect rascals while the clumsy, well meaning public is making up its mind about the head of the ticket.

In a village it is easy for the electorate to choose a host of local officers, because the people know the candidates. In a city or state it is easy for the people to choose a few officials, because they can learn to know the candidates by hearsay. But when the number becomes large the avenues of information become choked, and the public, having no definite ideas of its own, votes blindly by the trademark labels, and the boss who attaches the indispensable labels to the candidates becomes master.

The number of elective officials must be reduced till it comes within the scope of effective public discussion. Passing the candidates through the limelight a few at a time will make possible real selection and real government by the people. The cure is summed up in the words "short ballot."

"The long ballot is the politician's ballot; the short ballot is the people's ballot."

The most harmful of our many political superstitions is the common notion that there is something democratic about electing a multitude of officials. That isn't democratic—it's undemocratic, because it makes citizenship a profession and thereby disarms the bulk of the people from effective participation. Democracy means control by the people, not always election by the people.

Tell an Englishman that we hold twenty elections in one day and he will say we are fools to attempt it. Tell him that we even have to have a short ballot movement organized for the purpose of explaining to the people that the plan isn't working well and he will be sure we are fools.

TUMOR OF YEARS GROWTH

Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Holly Springs, Miss.—"Words are inadequate for me to express what

your wonderful medicines have done for me. The doctors said I had a tumor, and I had an operation, but was soon as bad again as ever. I wrote to you for advice, and began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as you told me to do. I am glad to say that now I look and feel so well that my friends keep asking me what has helped me so much, and I gladly recommend your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. WILLIE EDWARDS, Holly Springs, Miss.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy—tumor. If you have mysterious pains, inflammation, ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation, but try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound at once.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and such unquestionable testimony as the above proves the value of this famous remedy, and should give everyone confidence.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.



ENGLISH PETS

What do you think of this funny picture? Do you think the bull terrier is good natured to let the parrot take a ride on his back?

Both animals live in England and are the pets of Lady de Grey, whose husband is lord in waiting to Queen Alexandra.

Near at Hand.

A clergyman started his congregation by informing them that it was his intention in a few days' time to go on a mission to the heathen. At the close of the service many prominent members crowded about him and expressed astonishment at this unexpected turn in his affairs and begged to know when he was going, where he was going and what they were going to do while he was gone.

"My good friends," said he, "to go on a mission to the heathen will not necessitate my leaving town. Ask yourselves whether that is not the case."

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, head ache, back ache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and better health in that organ is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. Swamp-Root corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest because of its remarkable health restoring properties. A trial will convince anyone. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, and don't let a dealer sell you something in place of Swamp-Root—if you do you will be disappointed.

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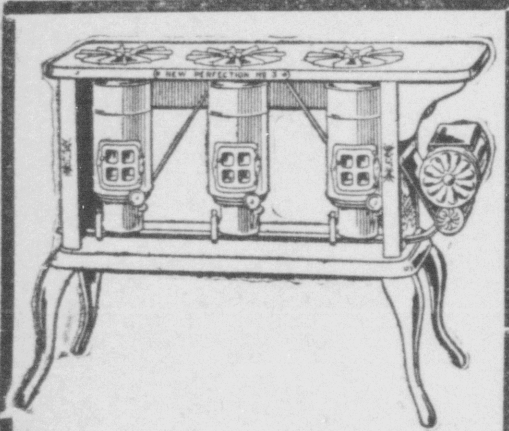
If You Could Roll up Coal

like a snow-ball it would be fine for you and tough on us. But as you cannot perform such a miracle, do the next best thing. Get the very best and most coal you can for the least money. That will be accomplished by ordering from us. Our coal is the best mined, and you don't have to pay for an ounce of slate or dirt with it.

Raymond City Coal at \$3.75.

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Ice and Cold Storage Co.
PHONES NO. 4.



Make Your Kitchen Comfortable

By using the new Perfection Oil Stove. We have them in two sizes and three styles,—plain, with back, and with back and oven. These stoves deliver the heat where you want it. Can be lighted instantly and turned high, low or medium according to the amount of heat required. Call at our store and see them.

W. A. Carter & Son
East Second Street.



BEAUTY and WISDOM both demand that care and attention to the teeth which insures a charm to one's face and good health to the body. Modern dental methods have attained a skill based on scientific principles that rivals the perfection of Nature. The success achieved by DR. B. S. SHINNESS in the treatment of impaired teeth guarantees a perfect mouth to all who will apply.

WANTED.

Every man to see our samples for Tailored Made Suits. We have some new imported patterns which are unusually attractive.

Ladies' and Gent's clothes cleaned and made to look like new. All work guaranteed.

THE SEYMOUR TAILORS,
F. SCIARRA, Prop.

ANNA E. CARTER
NOTARY PUBLIC

Pension Vouchers Filled Out.
Office at the Daily Republican office, 108 West Second Street.

THE REPUBLICAN

RAY C. SMITH } Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY }

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2 50
Three Months.....1 25
One Month.....49
One Week.....30

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1910

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State—Otis E. Gulley, Danville.

Auditor of State—John E. Reed, Muncie.

Treasurer of State—Jonee Monahan, Orleans.

Attorney General—Finley P. Mount, Crawfordsville.

State Geologist—W. S. Blatchley, Terre Haute.

State Statistician—J. L. Peetz, Kokomo.

Judge Supreme Court, Second District—Oscar H. Montgomery, Seymour.

Judge Supreme Court, Third District Robert M. Miller, Franklin.

Judge Appellate Court, First District—Cassius C. Hadley, Danville; Ward H. Watson, Charlestown.

Judges of the Appellate Court, Second District—Daniel W. Comstock, Richmond; Joseph M. Rabb, Williamsport; Harry B. Tuthill, Michigan City.

Governor Marshall makes much-to-do about the civic virtues and the necessity for honest politics, but he has thus far not a word to say about the greatest political crime ever committed in the State of Indiana, the purchase of a senatorial seat for Benjamin F. Shively, as charged by the Democratic nominee for senator, John W. Kern.—Washington Herald.

TOWNSHIP COMMENCEMENT.

Will be Held in This City Monday Evening, May 23.

Township Trustee Charles Steinwedel has announced a change in the date for the commencement exercises of the graduates of the common schools of Jackson, Washington and Redding townships, which will be held in this city. It was first announced that the commencement exercises would be held on Thursday, May 26, but Dr. Robert J. Ale, the state superintendent of public instruction, who will deliver the address, notified Mr. Steinwedel Thursday that he would be unable to be in this city at that time because of a previous engagement.

The township trustee then wrote to Dr. Ale, who replied that he could make the address on Monday evening, May 23, and the exercises were set for that date. There are twenty-two graduates in the common schools of the three townships.

HELPFUL HINTSON HAIR HEALTH

Scalp and Hair Troubles Generally Caused by Carelessness.

Dandruff is a contagious disease caused by a microbe which also produces baldness. Never use a comb or brush belonging to some one else. No matter how cleanly the owner may be, these articles may be infected with microbes, which will infect your scalp. It is far easier to catch hair microbes than it is to get rid of them, and a single stroke of an infected comb or brush may well lead to baldness. Never try on anybody else's hat. Many a hatband is a resting place for microbes.

If you happen to be troubled with dandruff, itching scalp, falling hair or baldness, we have a remedy which we believe will completely relieve these we offer it to you with the understanding that it will cost you nothing for the trial if it does not produce the results we claim. This remedy is called Rexall "93" Hair Tonic. We honestly believe it to be the most scientific remedy for scalp and hair troubles, and we know of nothing else that equals it for effectiveness, because of the results it has produced in thousands of cases.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is devised to banish dandruff, restore natural color when its loss has been brought about by disease, and make the hair naturally silky, soft and glossy. It does this because it stimulates the hair follicles, destroys the germ matter, and brings about a free, healthy circulation of blood, which nourishes the hair roots, causing them to tighten and grow new hair. We want everybody who has any trouble with hair or scalp to know that Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is the best hair tonic and restorative in existence, and no one should scoff at or doubt this statement until they have put our claims to a fair test, with the understanding that they pay us nothing for the remedy if it does not give full and complete satisfaction in every particular. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain Rexall Remedies in Seymour only at our store,—The Rexall Store. The Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

REPUBLICAN Want Ads. Pay

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

An ordinance fixing the license of itinerant physicians at \$50 per day was voted down by the town council at Brownstown by a vote of four to one.

William Emery, a prominent trader of Crothersville, went to Edinburg this morning to get three driving horses which he and Knowles Mann purchased at Indianapolis a few days ago and brought as far as Edinburg, where they left the horses and came home on the train.

Lyman Roller, a boy about thirteen years of age, was found guilty Thursday on a charge of dispensing intoxicating liquors. On account of the youth of the defendant the case was put down on the juvenile docket. The judge took the matter of fixing the penalty under advisement.

In the case of the State vs. Michael Mullen, charged with selling "Buckeye bounce," the chemist who had analyzed samples of this so-called soft drink, testified that it contained 5.37 per cent. alcohol, whereas ordinary beer contains but about 3.5 to 4.5 per cent. alcohol.

Samuel Baker, who has been ill for several days at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Manning, on East Second street, is reported in a very serious condition from heart trouble and a complication of diseases. He is about eighty-two years of age, and this fact makes his condition all the more alarming.

Fred Mundt, a farmer of near Cortland, was in the city Thursday afternoon. He returned home a few days ago from Adrian, Texas, where he had gone on a prospecting tour. He is well pleased with the country and contemplates locating there if he can get some of his neighbors to go down with him, so that he can be among his former friends.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS IN SEYMOUR

Inspect Property of Southern Indiana Railroad in This City.

M. C. Carpenter, of Chicago, receiver for the Southern Indiana railway; M. W. Welsh, general manager of the road, and a number of other officials of the road passed through the city on a special train shortly after nine o'clock Friday morning en route to Westport on a tour of inspection of the road and other property of the company. They arrived in Bedford some time Wednesday and remained there looking over the quarry district till Friday morning.

A good deal of the track, especially east of Bedford and more particularly from Seymour to Westport, is said to be getting in pretty bad shape and it is thought likely the officials will decide that it will be economy to spend a considerable amount on the road, putting it in good operating condition. As it is it is difficult on the engines and other rolling stock to be running over a rough and uneven track, and there is more danger from accidents, especially when the passenger and freight trains attempt to make their schedule time. The receiver of the road has been exercising very great economy in attempting to make the road pay its way and even do something toward putting it on a stronger financial basis. This economy has allowed the track to run down until it is in the worst shape it has been for several years.

MUSIC STORE SOLD.

Charles Steinwedel Purchases Business of John Van de Walle.

Charles Steinwedel has purchased the business and stock of John Van de Walle, who has been conducting a music and musical instrument store on West Second street for over five years. The store of which Mr. Steinwedel becomes proprietor is well advertised throughout the county and this part of the state, and has the reputation for handling an excellent line of musical instruments and other goods in this line of business. Mr. Van de Walle started in business here about six years ago.

The new proprietor is a prominent business man of this city and is at present township trustee. He has been successfully engaged in the manufacture of cigars for several years, and with his ability will make a success of the new enterprise.

Mr. Van de Walle has accepted a position as travelling salesman for the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, and will travel in southern Indiana. He will keep Seymour as his headquarters and remain a resident of this city.

Train-Rider Loses Life.

A homeless tramp lost his life at Cochran Thursday afternoon in attempting to board a moving freight train. He undertook to ride No. 97 when in some manner he was caught under the wheels and his right leg fractured at two places and badly mangled. He died about five o'clock, two hours after the accident. Before his death he talked some and said that he had no home, but had last lived in San Francisco. His body was taken to Aurora after his death.

HEED THE WARNING.

Many Seymour People Have Done So.

When the kidneys are sick they give unmistakable warnings that should not be ignored. By examining the urine and treating the kidneys upon first sign of disorder, many days of suffering may be saved. Sick kidneys expel a dark, ill-smelling urine, full of "brickdust" sediment, and painful in passage. Sluggish kidneys cause a dull pain in the small of the back, headaches, dizzy spells, tired languid feelings and frequent rheumatic twinges.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only; they cure sick kidneys, and rid the blood of uric poison. If you suffer from any of the above symptoms you can get no better remedy.

Seymour people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. George Cozine, 24 Mill street, Seymour, Ind., says: "My back is a great deal better since I used Doan's Kidney Pills and the pain across my kidneys has disappeared entirely. My kidneys have also become normal and the other symptoms of kidney complaint have disappeared. I consider it no more than my duty to advise other persons afflicted with kidney complaint to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of letters remaining at the postoffice at Seymour, and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

Ladies

Miss Cora Cole.
Mrs. William Kuhlman.
Gertrude Sutton.

Men

Mr. Geo. L. Clark.
Mr. Logan Largent.
Mr. C. Rex Mehr.
C. C. Strang.
Charley Tomson.
May 9, 1910.
EDWARD A. REMY, P. M.

Saves an Iowa Man's Life.

The very grave seemed to yawn before Robert Madison, of West Burlington, Iowa, when, after seven weeks in the hospital, four of the best physicians gave him up. Then was shown the marvelous curative power of Electric Bitters. For, after eight months of frightful suffering from liver trouble and yellow jaundice, getting no help from other remedies or doctors, five bottles of this matchless medicine completely cured him. Its positively guaranteed for Stomach, Liver or Kidney troubles and never disappoints. Only 50c, at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Brakeman Injured.

Charles Varnum, of North Vernon, a brakeman running on the Louisville branch of the B. & O. S-W., is reported to have lost a foot in an accident which occurred at Nabb some time Thursday morning. He was making a coupling when the accident occurred. He was taken to his home Thursday afternoon.

Not Sorry for Blunder.

"If my friends hadn't blundered in thinking I was a doomed victim of consumption, I might not be alive now," writes D. T. Sanders, of Harrodsburg, Ky., "but for years they saw every attempt to cure a lung-racking cough fail. At last I tried Dr. King's New Discovery. The effect was wonderful. It soon stopped the cough and I am now in better health than I have had for years. This wonderful life-saver is an unrivaled remedy for coughs, colds, lagrippe, asthma, croup, hemorrhages, whooping cough or weak lungs. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Sends in Contribution.

S. V. Harding, who is always ready to contribute to the success of Seymour enterprises, writes from Thomasville, Ga., authorizing W. L. Johnson to put him down for ten dollars to help along the Military Jubilee, July 4 and 5. This shows a commendable spirit and the committee appreciates it very much.

Will Promote Beauty.

Women desiring beauty get wonderful help from Bucklin's Arnica Salve. It banishes pimples, skin eruptions, sores and boils. It makes the skin soft and velvety. It glorifies the face. Cures sore eyes cold, sores, cracked lips, chapped hands. Best for burns, scalds, fever sores, cuts, bruises and piles. 25c, at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Musical Club Officers.

The members of the Musical Club have elected the officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

President—Mrs. W. F. Pfaffenberger.
Vice-President—Mrs. W. F. Peters.
Secretary—Mrs. Ida G. Whitmer.
Treasurer—Mrs. W. C. Reynolds.

Shall Women Vote?

If they did, millions would vote Dr. King's New Life Pills the true remedy for women. For banishing dull, fagged feelings, backache or headache, constipation, dispelling colds, imparting appetite and toning up the system, they're unequalled. Easy, safe, sure. 25c, at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

SEYMOUR BUSINESS DIRECTORY

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Building contracting, plumbing, heating and masonry. Will figure on any work wanted. W. A. Wylie. Phone 380. Residence, W. Broadway.

Buhner's Animal Fertilizer is a natural plant food and does not burn your crops. It will build humus in your soil. Humus will hold moisture. Acid fertilizer will sour your land and drive the humus out of the soil and burn your crops.

FEED OF ALL KINDS.

Full line of feed and meal, Graham flour, buckwheat flour, rye flour. Will exchange wheat and corn for flour or meal. Deliver to all parts of city. G. H. Anderson.

ICE AT

H. F. WHITE

PHONE NO. 1

INTERURBAN LUNCH ROOM.

Short orders a specialty. Fresh oysters served in any style. Home-made pies and baked beans. Candies and nuts of all kinds and the best coffee in town. Herman Chambers, Proprietor.

LUMBER AND PLANING MILL.

Manufacturers of high grade mill work, veneered doors and interior finish. Dealers in Lumber Shingles, Lathe Sash, Doors and Blinds. Established in 1855. The Travis Carter Co. Phone 74.

MILLINERY.

Special sale on spring hats Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Our prices are the lowest in the city and our line the best. If you want to see the latest in spring millinery, come to our store.

MRS. E. M. YOUNG.

OWL CIGAR STORE

Sweet-Orr Overalls is the best garment on the market. They can be found at E. M. McElwaine's store on Indianapolis avenue.

REYNOLDS' GROCERY.

Carson's Poultry Tonic and Pratt's Poultry Food for sale here. Staple and fancy groceries. Canned goods a specialty. Fruits and vegetables in season.

W. H. REYNOLDS.

SUCCESS FLOUR MILLS

Grind nothing but pure soft winter wheat, making the best flour for home use that can be made. Blish Milling Co. Daily output 1000 barrels.

TAILOR BY TRADE.

For the best work go to a man who is always busy. Personal attention given to every garment. Call and see our line of spring and summer goods.

14 E. Second St.

A. Sciarra.

We give this written guarantee with every Queen City Ring: "This is to certify that ring stamped Q-C purchased of T. M. Jackson is guaranteed to be solid gold and we guarantee to replace any sets free of charge except diamonds if lost in two years from date of sale."

Black Cross Coffee

The best I've sipped for many a day,
And the girl who will gladly day by day
Brew my coffee just that way,
Will surely be my wife some day.

Brand's Grocery

BUY A PENSION!

A payment of \$2.00 a month now will put you on the pension roll when your day of power is past. The day comes when it is too late. Certainly it is the part of wisdom to secure a competence while it is yet time. YOU NEED NOT DIE TO WIN. Let us tell you more about it—Won't you?

W. E. WELLER, General Agt.

312 East Second street.

Seymour, Indiana.

RICHART HAS SHOES FOR ALL

Especially in nice Dress Shoes and Oxfords. We can guarantee satisfaction and good wear, and styles that cannot be beat. We carry a special line of farm shoes.

RICHART



COOK WITH GAS

There never was a divorce between a woman and a GAS RANGE. There never will be. Don't let the heat regulate you. You regulate the heat when you

Use a Gas Range.

Seymour Gas and Electric Light Co.

15 South Chestnut Street

W. H. BURKLEY

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
and LOANS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

JACOB SPEAR JOHN HAGEL
Carpenters-Contractors
BUILDING and REPAIRING

New work—hard wood floors a specialty
SPEAR & HAGEL
630 N. Chestnut St., Seymour, Ind.

SHIRTS

We sure are showing the largest and most varied line of shirts ever shown in Seymour.

White plaited, hand laundered, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

White negligee coat shirts, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Neat fancy negligee shirts, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Negligee shirts with french cuffs, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Soft shirts with attached collars, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Thirty styles of white, blue and fancy shirts, plain or plaited, at 50c.

Now is the time to supply yourself for the summer.

THE HUB

WALL PAPER
—AT—
T.R.CARTER'S

English Violets

A new and delightful Toilet Water, dainty as the flowers from which it is made. 75 cents the bottle.

Nyal Cream for the skin has pleased hundreds of customers. Imparts a velvet softness and transparency that no other similar preparation can do. Price 25 cents.

Cox Pharmacy

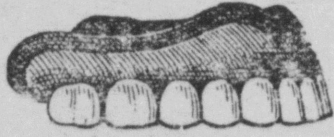
Phone 100.

SMOKE
Rothkopf's 1910 CIGAR
Abreast of the Times
THE Cigar of the YearKINDIG BROS.
ARCHITECTS
AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Home Office W. 7th St.
Phone No. 672. SEYMOUR, IND.

BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS



Permanently located in Seymour where we will do the very best dental work at the following prices:

22K Gold Crowns, \$4.00.

Bridge work, per tooth, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Full upper or lower sets of teeth, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Fillings 50 cents up.

Teeth extracted without pain 25 cents.

All work guaranteed.

J. H. Groscurth, D. D. S.

Room 9 Masonic Temple

A WATCH

Is a suitable present for a young lady. We have the latest small Chatelaine watches. The cases are attractive in design and from our excellent assortment you can select one that is just suited to your individual tastes.

Also we will be pleased to show you the new thin model gentlemen's watches.

We cordially invite your inspection.

J. G. LAUPUS, Jeweler

PERSONAL

R. R. Short was in the city this morning.

J. W. Kindred was here from Kurtz this morning.

Miss Louise Murphy was at North Vernon yesterday.

Martin Callahan was here from Mooney Thursday evening.

H. T. Bennett made a business trip to Columbus this morning.

Edward Mundt was here from Madison Thursday evening.

Harley Hise, of Houston, was here on business this morning.

Albert Kasting made a business trip to Cincinnati yesterday.

Flora Deputy was here from Jennings county Thursday evening.

R. Harry Miller was here from Indianapolis Thursday evening.

William H. Bower was here from Kurtz Thursday afternoon.

John Mettert, merchant at Fleming, was in the city this morning.

Harrison Poist was here from Redding township this morning.

Miss Mabel Shields was a passenger to Cincinnati this morning.

Cudwith Abel made a business trip to Brownstown this morning.

Wilbur Pfaffenberger made a business trip to Columbus this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. John Helt, of the county line, were in the city this morning.

Frank Cloud went to Louisville this morning to spend the day.

Miss Blanche Huffman left this morning for a visit with relatives at Atlanta, Ga.

David Colburn, of near Medora, returned home this morning, after a short visit here.

Lucy May Day went to Columbus Thursday evening to attend a home talent play.

Mrs. Henry Osterman has returned home from a visit with relatives at Indianapolis.

James E. English was expected here from Nabb today on a few days' visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Prince, of Indianapolis, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Carter.

Harmon Bueening, of Brownstown, was a passenger to Jeffersonville this morning by way of North Vernon.

Mrs. Ellis Kackley and Miss Josephine Jacobsen, of Soda Spring, Idaho, were in this city Thursday evening.

Mr. Patrick Sheron of East Second street, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. John Sheron at Cincinnati.

Attorney Charles S. Baker was here from Columbus this morning en route to Brownstown to transact legal business.

Miss Carrie Pfaffenberger, of West McDonald street, went to Brownstown this morning for a short visit with relatives.

David Ross, of near Hangman's Crossing, went to Indianapolis this morning to visit his daughter, Mrs. Chris Weghoff, and other relatives.

Fabius Gwin, a prominent politician of Martin county and chairman of the Second Congressional district, was in this city Thursday evening.

Miss Martha Branaman and Jessie Peek left this morning to spend about two weeks in the west part of the county visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hustedt and Miss Minnie Hustedt have returned home from Indianapolis where they went to attend the undertakers' convention.

Mrs. John B. Steele has returned to her home at Greensburg, Pa., after a visit of several days here with her parents, Judge and Mrs. O. H. Montgomery.

Roy Brooks came down from Indianapolis Thursday morning to attend the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ben Hodapp. He and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Louise Farrell, returned home Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. J. E. Payne, Mrs. Burrell and a number of other Brownstown ladies, were in the city this morning. Most of them had been attending the district meeting of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society at Columbus.

Thomas M. Honan, John H. Kamman, Joseph H. Shea, John M. Lewis, Oren O. Swails and Edward P. Elsner were among the Seymour attorneys who went to Brownstown this morning to attend court or transact other legal business.

Among those who went over from here to witness the various athletic, musical and oratorical contests at North Vernon today were: Prof. J. C. Edwards, Lois Reynolds, Lora Reynolds, Marguerite Miller, Ethel Rottman, Goldie Bottorff, Helen Galbraith, Mary Lee Galbraith, Hattie Roeger, Mary Mack, Catherine Hancock, Blaine Vogel, Rex Whitson, Leland Hadley, Joe Swope, Frank Lemp, Jr., Carrie Aufderheide, Laura Shepard, Katie Shepard, Henry Murdock, Frances Murdock, Louis Niemeyer, Clarence Kasting, Frank Hope-well, Kennie Hassenzahl, Frances Switzer, Hazel Heinz, Alice Stanfield, Elizabeth Hoffman, Edna Schwab and Frank Schwab.

Wanted:—One fireman. Apply Blish's Mill. m14d

Wanted:—Fifty men to work on school building Monday. Isgrigg & Co.

Wanted:—Concrete work of all kinds. Prices reasonable. Joseph Burkart.

Wanted:—Cheerful—House and lot on South Walnut street; also Texas lands; will trade for city property or farm land in Indiana. See C. J. Attkisson, Seymour. m-11-13-14d-12-19w

Wanted:—A great big reduction in cobs. So much corn is moving that I must get rid of them. This price is good only for a short time. Very cheap to those who can haul them themselves. G. H. Anderson. m19d

Wanted:—Boards for board and room. 207 Bruce. tf

Wanted:—To buy lady's bicycle. Inquire here. m19d

Wanted:—Jersey milk cow. John Redding, Jr. tf

Wanted:—Cobs at Anderson's Elevator. tf

Wanted:—Four-room cottage, 115 South Broadway; \$1,000. tf

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Birthday Anniversary.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First M. E. church very pleasantly surprised Mrs. Amanda White at her home on Indianapolis avenue Thursday afternoon, in honor of her eightieth birthday anniversary, which she quietly celebrated today. The surprise had been arranged by her sister-in-law, Mrs. H. F. White, in a very unique way.

Mrs. Elizabeth Keller, one of Mrs. White's old-time friends, had been invited to spend the day with her, and after dinner a couple of callers rapped at the door and when Mrs. White went to receive her guests she found there were a large number. Mrs. White was greatly surprised, a very pleasant time was enjoyed and she received several presents. A number of large bouquets of flowers were sent by her friends. The aid society presented her with a beautiful blooming plant, which had been decorated and beautified by Mrs. M. A. Barick for the occasion. Refreshments were served during the afternoon. The guests all wished Mrs. White many more happy birthdays and congratulated her upon reaching her age with her excellent health and strength.

Mrs. White was born in New Jersey and at an early age moved to Louisville. Later she came to Redding, and before moving to Seymour, in 1865, lived for some time at Rockford. She has four children: H. M. Schwing, of St. Louis; Joe Schwing, of Deadwood, S. D.; John Schwing, Idaho, and Herbert F. White, of this city.

Operation Successful.

W. L. Johnson returned from Indianapolis today, where an operation for appendicitis was performed Thursday upon his daughter, Mrs. George Smith. The operation was very successful, and the patient is doing nicely. Her physician believes that her recovery will be rapid.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Self Help In Case of Fire.

As a house is never attacked by fire at the top and bottom at once, if there is a safe and ready exit at both top and bottom very little danger to life is to be feared. It is important that all exits should be so known as to be easily found by day or night by every inmate of the house. If the clothes you have on catch fire a blanket, rug or some such woolen article should be quickly and tightly wrapped around you. Air is thus excluded, and the fire goes out. A small fire in a room can often be put out in the same way in preference to pouring water on it. In case of fire keep all doors shut as far as possible. If a room is full of smoke keep low or crawl, because smoke and hot air both rise.

Truth.

Truth must be ground for every man by himself out of its husk, with such help as he can get indeed, but not without stern labor of his own.

Choice Underwear

Underwear is a hobby of Ours and that's why you'll find here every good sort of Lisle, Balbriggan Wool, Cotton and Linen, so that every man may find the material he wants.



A splendid Line of Union Suits in all grades. Our \$1.00 Union Suit is the best you ever saw for the price.

Thomas Clothing Company

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We have aimed to deserve this title, by showing distinctive apparel for the young man who is not satisfied with ordinary clothes. Our success cannot be doubted. You realize that we are absolute headquarters for "nobby" apparel, and nowhere else in town will you

ever find clothes which possess that same air of elegance [which you always find in the clothes exhibited by this store.

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because we are convinced, from actual experience, that no other make possesses the same amount of character, nor the same high standard of quality. It pleases us to successfully cater to the wants of our particular young men.

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A nice new 5-room cottage on West Seventh street with a good garden already in, for \$1,350.00. \$600.00 now in B & L Association can be assumed. See E. C. Bollinger at once. Phones No. 5, office 186.

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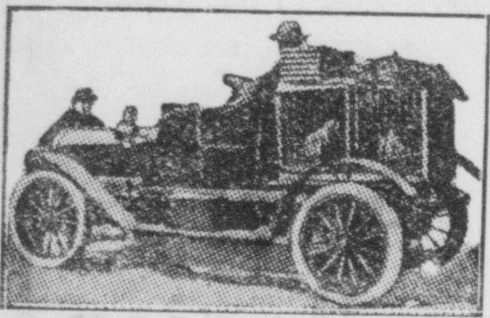
Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN.

Farm and Garden

AUTOMOBILE AS FARM HAND.

Many Uses For the Motorcar as an Adjunct to Farm Work.

The automobile is rapidly becoming the most useful and popular farm hand that can be employed by the enterprising agriculturist. Its variety of uses is great. A man who has a large farm to look after finds that he can get around much more swiftly and comfortably in an auto runabout than by horse, buggy or Shanks' mare. Some farmers use the auto in peddling chickens about town, while others fire up their motorcars early in the morning and speed away to town and deliver milk from door to door. For hauling light produce to market the automobile is unexcelled. When the children have a considerable distance to go to reach the country schoolhouse



PEDDLING CHICKENS IN AUTO.

they are happy if "pop" or the hired man can crank up the auto and speed them on their way.

Charles P. Cushing, a writer in Leslie's Weekly, has some interesting things to say about the use of the automobile on farms—for instance:

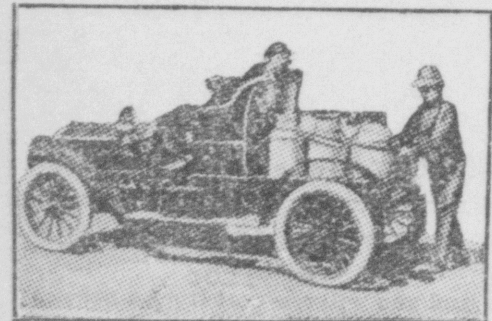
David Rankin, owner of a system of farms comprising 25,640 acres near Tarkio, Mo., has some philosophy on this subject. He likes to feel the pull of reins and sticks to the old fashioned buggy himself, but he gives his foremen automobiles. This is simply part of his business policy: "Get the best and latest farming implements. They are the cheapest in the end."

To say, as writers for certain automobile journals do, that the farmers are hostile to automobiles is rank nonsense. The greatest difference of opinion on motorcars may be found among the farmers in the same state or even in the same county. As correspondent for the Kansas City Star I toured Missouri with Governor Joseph W. Folk when he was campaigning for the senatorship in the fall of 1908. In the more progressive towns the farmers had their motorcars waiting at the hitching posts around the courthouse square as evidence of the progressive spirit and the prosperity of the community more patent than fat sheep or bulging coveys.

In Kansas hundreds of farmers have bought automobiles. That is not a newspaper "feature story" for the detection of the gullible and the amusement of editorial satirists. It is plain fact.

Do not jump to the conclusion from this, however, that many farmers have bought blindly. The farmer's familiarity with tools and farm machinery and gasoline engines is a far better preparation for intelligent selection of a car and intelligent care of it afterward than the ordinary city man's superficial knowledge gained from catalogues and gossip or from watching a thousand "makes" whirl past him on the streets.

At a motorcar show in Kansas City there was an example of this point. Isaac Page of Dickinson county, Kan., had just traded his runabout for a touring car. The deal was finished as quickly and as calmly as the purchase of a washing machine. Mr. Page's manner was that of a city business



UP TO DATE AUTO MILKMAN.

man, though he wore a black felt cheese box hat with a huge brim, a white hickory shirt without a necktie, and his suit was the plainest of "store clothes."

"Don't get it into your head that I'm old. I'm only fifty-seven," he warned when I introduced myself as a reporter. "And don't think that there's anything unusual in a farmer from Dickinson county, Kan., buying a new motorcar. I always say we older people can't afford to get into ruts. Things change, and we've got to keep up. There are a dozen other farmers in my neighborhood who own cars. We need 'em. Now, I live eight miles out of Abilene. With a car I can run in twenty-two minutes. See?"

If Distilleries Should Close.

The secretary of agriculture is authoritatively quoted as saying that if every distillery and brewery in the United States was to close and never use another bushel of grain in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors the American farmers, as a class, would not know it as far as the effect would show itself on the markets for grain.

THAT SUMMARY WAS PREDATED

Glavis's Lawyer Was Right In His Contention.

MR. WICKERSHAM ADMITS IT

In a Letter Addressed to the Chairman of the Ballinger-Pinchot Investigating Committee, the Attorney General Admits That His Resume of the Evidence in the Glavis Case Was Predated, as Mr. Brandeis Had Charged.

Washington, May 13.—Attorney General Wickersham admitted in a letter addressed to Chairman Parker of the house committee, a copy of which was read in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee by Secretary Ballinger, that his resume of the evidence in the Glavis case was predated, as was charged by Louis D. Brandeis, attorney for L. R. Glavis. The attorney general explained, however, that it was dated back to conform to the date when he had submitted an oral opinion on the question to President Taft. "The summary was necessarily made up afterward," stated Mr. Wickersham in closing his letter to Mr. Parker, "and properly bore the date of the day when the matter it contained was presented to and considered by the president. There is no mystery about the matter and nothing which may not be freely stated, but due regard for the constitutional right of the executive forbids that the action of the president and his adviser should be called in question by a subordinate branch in this way."

Attorney General Wickersham wrote this letter to Mr. Parker in response to a letter inquiring as to the propriety of the resolution introduced by Francis Burton Harrison of New York, calling on the attorney general to submit to the house documentary evidence which would establish definitely the date of the attorney general's summary of the Glavis case.

Mr. Wickersham's synopsis of the case bears date of Sept. 11. His letter to Mr. Parker conveys the impression that he considered the Glavis case with the president on that date and later made his resume conform to that date. Mr. Brandeis has prepared to prove that Mr. Wickersham was in New York on Sept. 11 and did not see the president until Sept. 12, at Beverly. The president's letter exonerating Ballinger and condemning Glavis was dated Sept. 13.

Mr. Brandeis was notified by Chairman Nelson that if he would submit a written request that Mr. Wickersham be called upon to produce the Lawler brief, the committee would make the call. Mr. Brandeis complied with the suggestion and apparently is determined to lay all possible stress, in pressing his fight on Secretary Ballinger of the facts that Mr. Wickersham's report was predated and that Mr. Lawler, an assistant attorney general of the interior department, prepared a brief which was used either by the president or by Mr. Wickersham and then withheld from the senate and from the committee when calls were made for all the documents and papers in the case.

DEADLY TYPHOON

Many Japanese Vessels Lost in Storm and Loss of Life Is Heavy.

Tokio, May 13.—A typhoon in the Kobe district on May 10 wrecked a steamship bound from Osaka for Nagoya, and fifty people were drowned. Two torpedo boat destroyers were driven ashore in bad positions. Many small vessels were lost with those on board of them. Tremendous damage was done ashore.

CREATES A QUESTION

Has the Government a Right to Inspect Private Books?

New York, May 13.—Some of the members of the cotton exchange who were subpoenaed to produce books and records in the proceedings against J. A. Patten, Frank B. Hayne, William A. Brown and other members of the alleged bull pool, have notified agents of the attorney general that they will not disclose records of their transactions with customers. They consider these records privileged. Mr. Patten, who is not a member of the exchange, instructed his brokers to show to the government's agents all records of transactions with him. The brokers did so two or three days ago.

SHOT UP TOWN

Michigan Village Terrorized by Bandits, Who Loot Postoffice.

Saginaw, Mich., May 13.—Bandits, masked and mounted, blew the post-office safe at Mt. Pleasant, a city of 6,000 inhabitants, secured \$3,000 in stamps and money and terrorized the entire town. The robbers, numbering seven or eight, entered Mt. Pleasant from the south some time after 1 a. m., and are believed to have halted near the south limits until their plans were complete, when they rode through the main streets in old-time border fashion, shooting and shouting.

CHARLES DOWNING

Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture.



WORLD RECORD BREAKERS

Some Great Horses Will Be Seen at Indiana State Fair This Year.

Indianapolis, May 13.—The chief attraction in speed horses at the Indiana state fair in September will be the world record breakers of M. W. Savage of Indianapolis. He has contracted with the state board of agriculture to bring to the fair Dan Patch, 1:55; Minor Heir, 1:59; Lady Maud C., 2:02½; Hedgewood Boy, 2:02¼, and George Gano, 2:03¾. Dan Patch, who will not be driven for speed this season, will be on exhibition in the horse barns. The other four pacers are to race as individuals and teams on different afternoons. Minor Heir, with a pacemaker, is to start against the world's pacing record. The horses will also be seen in the night shows.

In addition to these star horses, Savage will send five pacers which will compete in the highest class of races on the state fair program. The Savage stable will bring to the fair the greatest array of speed horses ever seen there at one time.

F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE ACQUITTED BY JURY

New York Broker Held to Be Not Guilty.

New York, May 13.—"Not guilty" was the verdict brought in by the jury at 9:45 last evening in the case of Fritz Augustus Heinze, who has been on trial in the United States circuit court for over-certification and the misapplication of the funds of the Mercantile National bank, of which he was president in 1907.

Heinze's friends, many of whom had journeyed here all the way from Butte, raised a great cheer in the courtroom when the jury announced the verdict. The jury, which had listened to the evidence in the case for over two weeks, took less than two hours to reach a verdict.

When the verdict was announced, for a second there seemed to be tense silence. Then up from the benches in the back sprang the men from Butte. They gave a cheer that could be heard away down on the street below. One of them threw his broad-brimmed hat clear up to the ceiling. The next minute they were making for the big, broad-shouldered gray-haired man for whom the words had meant liberty. The deputies called in vain for order, while the jurymen passed out. Judge Hough quickly adjourned court, and the courtroom belonged to the Heinzes.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, \$1.07; No. 2 red, \$1.08. Corn—No. 2, 63½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 42½c. Hay—Baled, \$14.50@16.50; timothy, \$15.00@16.50; mixed, \$12.50@13.50. Cattle—\$4.00@8.00. Hogs—\$7.50@9.85. Sheep—\$3.50@6.00. Lambs—\$6.00@8.25. Receipts—5,000 hogs; 1,200 cattle; 250 sheep.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.16. Corn—No. 2, 65½c. Oats—No. 2, 42c. Cattle—\$3.50@7.75. Hogs—\$7.50@9.60. Sheep—\$3.50@6.50. Lambs—\$6.00@7.85.

At Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.15. Corn—No. 2, 63c. Oats—No. 2, 42c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00@8.70; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@6.70. Hogs—\$5.50@9.75. Sheep—\$5.50@7.80. Lambs—\$7.25@9.35.

At St. Louis.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.23. Corn—No. 2, 66c. Oats—No. 2, 42c. Cattle—Steers, \$6.75@8.50. Hogs—\$6.75@9.55. Sheep—\$4.60@8.65. Lambs—\$7.30@10.60.

At East Buffalo.

Cattle—\$4.25@8.15. Hogs—\$6.00@10.25. Sheep—\$4.00@7.10. Lambs—\$8.90@9.35.

Wheat at Toledo.

Sept., \$1.03½; July, \$1.04½; cash, \$1.12.

Farm and Garden

TOBACCO AREA SPREADING.

Troubles in Tennessee and Kentucky Cause Activity Elsewhere.

Since the night riding affairs in Tennessee and Kentucky the tobacco growing industry has been spreading in other states. Missouri, for instance, reports an enormously increased acreage for last year, with prospects of a still further increase this season. Tobacco is by no means confined to the south. Connecticut, it is well known, grows magnificent tobacco. The leaf from the Connecticut river valley vies with that of Cuba and Porto Rico as a wrapper for cigars.

In view of the spread of the tobacco industry the following suggestions as to seed are of interest:

Tobacco seed rarely germinates over 75 per cent and often as low as 40 per cent, making it necessary to test the tobacco seed to be used for sowing plant beds, according to information being sent out by the horticultural department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Some years the seed is of especially low vitality, and if such seed is used in plant beds poor plants are secured, which cannot produce a good crop. The seed harvested last fall was poor, due to the early frost.

Tobacco seed should be cleaned by separating from it the light seed and foreign material. A simple method of testing is to place a moistened blotter or thick cloth on a dinner plate and on to it count a definite number of seeds, preferably 100 or 200. Another moistened blotter or cloth should be placed over the seeds, which should then be covered with another plate and set in a warm place slightly above room temperature and moistened occasionally.

In five to seven days most of the living seeds will have sprouted, and the percentage that are alive may be determined by counting. If the seed is poor, growers should secure better seed or use a larger amount of the poor seed, subsequently thinning the plants in the beds until only the healthy plants remain.

Large crops of tobacco can only be secured by setting vigorous plants, and the yield is too often reduced by neglect of seed testing by growers. Where a large amount of seed is to be cleaned a special seed cleaning machine should be used. Such a device has been designed at the Wisconsin experiment station and is described in bulletin 176, which can be had upon application to the station.

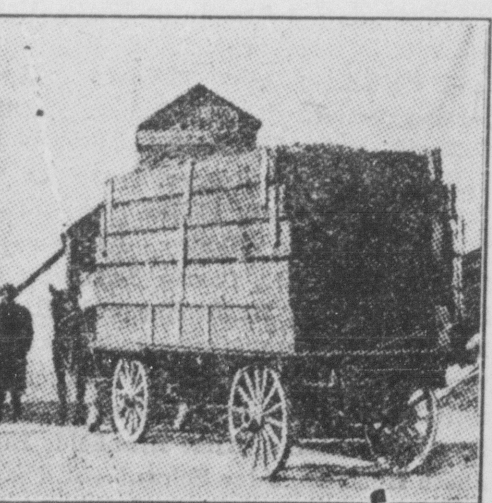
Cheap Protection From Lightning.

As from 700 to 800 people are killed, twice as many injured and an immense amount of property destroyed by lightning every year, Professor Henry of the weather bureau thinks more attention should be given to protection from lightning. The professor has recently prepared a paper on this subject, and it has been published as farmers' bulletin No. 367 of the United States department of agriculture. In explaining what lightning is and how to prevent buildings from being struck he gives an instructive elementary discussion of electricity, conductors and nonconductors, positive and negative electrification and electricity in thunderstorms. It is the practical part of this paper, however, which will appeal most strongly to the farmers of the country. Professor Henry shows how lightning rods that are "inexpensive, yet effective," may be put up by anybody. The following is his list of the necessary materials: Enough galvanized iron telegraph wire to serve for the rod, a pound of galvanized iron staples to hold the wire in place, a few connecting tees and a pound of aluminum paint. He says, "While iron is not so good a conductor as copper, it is less likely to cause dangerous side flashes, and it also dissipates the energy of the lightning flash more effectively than does the copper."

Record Load of Corn Hauled.

Walter Converse, a farmer of Madison county, O., considers himself the champion corn hauler of his section. Mr. Converse made a six mile haul of 228 bushels of corn, which, with the wagon, weighed 18,520 pounds, or six and a quarter tons, in winter time in two and a half hours.

"This load," he says, "was hauled part of the way by two mares, but



MR. CONVERSE'S BIG CORN LOAD.

heavy with foal. For this reason I put on four horses for the greater part of the haul. This was a record load in this part of the country. The load was fifteen feet long, five feet ten inches wide and six feet two inches high."

A photograph of the big load was taken, which is reproduced here.

Cookery



Points

There is no doubt that one element in the increased cost of living now so widely exploited in the press is due to extravagant hospitality. The fashion of elaborate entertainment often carries a hostess beyond all due bounds in her household expenses. It seems a pity that the true spirit of hospitality should be so misunderstood. To serve as a pretext for mere display is a vulgar travesty upon one of the sweetest privileges of home life. Dainty food well served ought to be within the limits of every careful and intelligent housekeeper. Care and thought will often produce better results than foolish expenditure of money. The secret of hospitality is the welcome offered to the guest. A congenial atmosphere and a pervading spirit of good fellowship are the great essentials. Where these are assured the housekeeper's next thought should be not how much money she can spend on her menu, but how she can make it appropriate to the occasion.

When Serving Grapefruit.

If scissors are used in the center of grapefruit one can cut a much neater looking hole than with a knife.

Be careful in preparing the fruit not to waste the juice or to make the sections look ragged.

Do not oversugar. Many hostesses use none when the fruit is served. The sweetening is much better passed for those who cannot dispense with it. In choosing grapefruit select those that have a smooth skin and feel heavy. Light ones are almost sure to be pulpy.

In using grapefruit for salad keep the sections as large as possible and remove all the fiber. Marinate the fruit in French dressing for at least half an hour and serve ice cold on hearts of lettuce.

For a dessert cut the rind in points and on each point put a section of candied cherry, with maraschino cherries in the center.

Good Points of Rye Bread.

Rye bread is the staple food of some of the sturdiest people of Europe. It, like wheat, contains every element needed for body building, including albumen, which is the distinctive element of meat. A case is recorded in the prison annals of Poland of a man living for over fifty years on bread and water, probably rye. Half a century ago rye was more generally cultivated than wheat. The fine white bread made from bolted wheat is a modern product. The British Medical association recently expressed regret at the decline in the use of the whole cereal products made from the home grown grains. Some maintain that the bran of wheat is irritating to the mucous lining of the intestine, but this objection does not hold equally against rye, although it is even more laxative than entire wheat bread.

Substitute For Cream.

The following is a very good substitute for cream:

Boil three-quarters of a pint of new milk, put a level teaspoonful of flour into a cup with the yolk of an egg and mix well together, adding a little sugar. When the milk boils draw it back from the fire, and after it has been allowed to cool a little pour over the flour and egg mixture, stirring briskly to prevent it from becoming lumpy.

Pour the mixture into the saucepan and heat over the fire, stirring one way until the egg thickens. It must not boil or it will be spoiled.

A Delicious Pudding.

Greengages make a delicious pudding. Put a thick layer of them drained from a can on to the bottom of a buttered pudding dish, cover them with pieces of stale bread nearly to the top of the dish and turn over them two eggs beaten with a pint of milk. Bake in the oven in a dish of water. When done—it will take about half an hour—turn the dish bottom upward on a plate and let it stand for a few minutes. Then lift off the dish and serve with a sauce made with the liquor from the can of fruit. A little lemon juice improves it. The amount of egg and milk allowed is for a quart dish.

For the Jaded Appetite.

For this spring season, when everything seems a bit tasteless, try baking cabbage with tomato sauce. Cut the cabbage into large pieces and boil it in two waters, draining off the first after it has boiled a few minutes. When the cabbage is tender cover the bottom of a baking dish with it, sprinkle breadcrumbs over and turn in some tomato sauce. Continue in the same way until all are used. Then cover the top with buttered crumbs and bake about half an hour.

How the Chefs Do It.

Boiled codfish by an unwritten law is always served by the chef with a rich white sauce turned over it and a sprinkling of parsley over that. The meat of the cod is not so white as that of some other coarse meat fish and not so sightly, and it is less rich than most. The sauce for this reason needs to be rich.

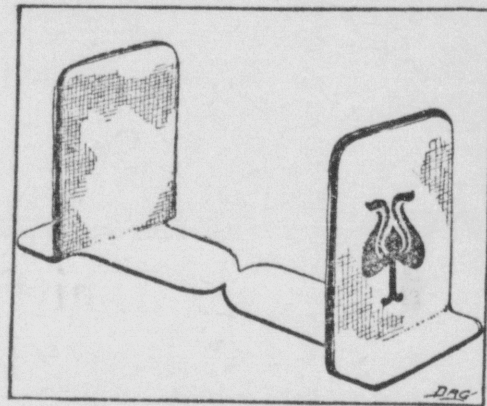
TIPS ON STENCILING.

One Design That May Be Used For Two Purposes.

AN EFFECTIVE BOOK RACK.

The Crash Table Runner Seen In One of the Cuts Produces a Contrasting Piece of Work Exploiting the Same Stencil as the Book Rack.

The perfect stencil design is rare. The correct application of the stencil is infrequent, to say the least. In the accompanying pictures is shown a nice



BOOK RACK COVERED WITH PONGEE.

use for a choice design for the lover of stencil work, whether it be upon silk, linen, crape or cotton material.

The design is simple, pleasing to the eye and therefore escapes the accusation of being tiresome, as are those of complicated line.

For the book rack a pair of metal mounts have been used as a foundation on which to fit the natural colored pongee which forms the soft and effective covering.

For the novice it is safer to stencil the design upon the pongee before it is sewed upon the rack. Were any mistake to occur in the painting of the stencil all of the sewing would be therefore wasted.

Perfectly even overcasting with pongee colored sewing silk is the recipe for this covering process after the conventional design is stamped upon the two separate ends in rich brown dye. This is throughout handwork at its best.

The crash table runner is shown to produce a contrasting piece of work exploiting the same stencil.

Three times on each end does it appear, placed above the hemstitched borders, dyed through the openings of a stencil board with copper colored stencil dye.

The plainest shapes in conventional flowers are the most effective stencils on all ordinary decorative articles.

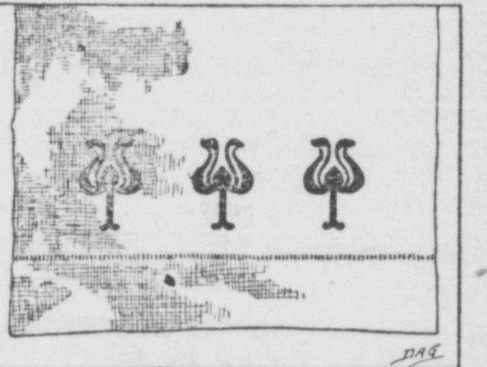


TABLE RUNNER WITH DESIGN IN COPPER COLOR.

They prove applicable to almost all draperies of whatever chosen material for the household.

The small stencil may be repeated countless times without appearing to have multiplied disagreeably if it be sufficiently conventional and simple.

Of Interest to the Housewife.

Women who like dainty house linen will be interested in the new towels intended for guest rooms, for they are in the finest linen huckaback, the hems finished in a variety of pretty ways. For instance, there will be a deep hemstitched hem cut in deep scallops and buttonholed. Another will display an ordinary hem with shallow buttonholed scallops.

In a third the hem will be the usual width, with threads drawn, creating a fancy drawn work effect. One and all are embroidered above the hems in handsome designs. Some are satin stitch, others eyelet and solid embroidery combined. The prices are from \$1.25 upward.

For thoroughly cleansing woolen skirts, either black or colored, without the least possible injury, there is nothing better than a washing in a soap bark bath.

Five cents' worth of the bark is sufficient to make the grimeiest skirt like new, if one is willing to take the trouble. This quantity should be put into a gallon of cold water and brought to a boil. Boil ten minutes, then skim, add sufficient cold water, then while hot wash the skirt, rubbing between the hands. Put back the stainings into the pot, heat a little and use for the rinsing (lukewarm only). Hang to dry and press while damp on the wrong side.

The finger marks so frequently left on painted doors by children or careless maids may be removed by rubbing with a perfectly clean cloth dipped in a little paraffin. The place should be afterward carefully rinsed in cold water and given a final polish with a clean soft cloth. There is no real remedy for finger marks on light wall paper, but sometimes simply rubbing with a clean cloth will help.

A Lover's Question.

"Can you cook?" said the practical lover.

She looked at him steadily.

"Can you supply all that has to be cooked?" she said pointedly.

Common sense triumphed in this case over sentiment, and the engagement was duly announced.

WHY WE ARE MISGOVERNED

Political Science Association Publishes an Analysis of the Causes :: :: ::

Need of Short Ballot if People Instead of Politicians Are to Control :: :: ::

BALTIMORE, May 7.—We do not now have democratic government in the United States because the citizens are swamped with more political duties than they can or will perform, and we shall never attain democratic government till we get the "short ballot." This was the theme of a brilliant discussion at the last meeting of the American Political Science Association in New York, participated in by college professors and leading writers of political reform, with A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, in the chair. The nucleus of the discussion was furnished by a paper entitled "Need of Simplification in the Methods of Popular Control of Government." This paper was approved by all present and has now for the first time become accessible to the public through its publication in the annual volume of the proceedings of the association. The following are significant extracts:

The theory of an election is somewhat as follows: It is known that on a certain day the people are to select an officer to perform on their behalf certain duties and to hold certain powers. The office is made desirable by reason of the salary and honor and power attached to it. Various aspirants for the place come before the public by one method or another, make known their qualifications for the office, explain the policies which they desire to put into effect through the power attached to that office, and the voters go to the polls on election day and indicate on the ballot which of the aspirants they prefer.

This process constitutes an election as fondly imagined by those who first framed our various constitutions and charters. This idea of an election is perfectly sound and perfectly practical. It has, however, certain distinct limitations based on familiar facts of human nature, and in the United States these limitations have been stupidly overstepped.

The Limitations of Control by Election
The theory of an election as outlined presupposes that the voter is to have an opportunity to get some kind of acquaintance with the claims of the various aspirants for the office. If he fails to do this it is inevitable that his vote will be unintelligent and easily controlled by those who have a special and private interest in the election.

If the voter in a large community is to know the candidates it is necessary that the latter secure a proper amount of publicity so that each candidate shall become in the mind of the voter a definite mental picture—a picture so definite that the voter will develop a preference based on adequate information. It must be evident that there is a limit to the number of elections which can be held simultaneously without blurring these mental pictures. Any man must admit that it would not be practicable to hold 100 real elections in one day. No voter could remember several hundred candidates, even if he tried to do so in systematic fashion, and a system which put the names of several hundred candidates for a hundred offices upon the ballot without the aid of some guide or trademark label would result in confusion, out of which would emerge as victors not the candidates who were most successful in getting votes, but those who were least unsuccessful. It would be like letting school children vote, and the result would have no significance as an expression of opinion.

The same condition will be true of a ballot which has much less than 100 places to be filled. It will be true, in part at least, at any election where a nonpartisan ballot would be impracticable.

Take the ballot you voted at the last election. Cut it up with a pair of shears and paste it together with the party labels eliminated, so that for the office of county clerk, for instance, you will be compelled to choose between Smith and Jones and Robinson. If on looking over this ballot you find that you are lost without the party label to guide you, that your vote for certain offices was without knowledge or intelligence, to that extent you will know you have not been exercising control, but have by a kind of proxy-giving delegated your share of the control of those offices to some one else.

A voter who votes blindly is being bossed. Very few voters, even the illiterate, vote a ballot entirely blindly. Even the Italian street digger probably has certain reasons for supporting A. or B. for governor, but every American citizen, with the exception of the professional politicians, votes blindly on certain parts of his ballot and is to that extent being bossed.

The Phenomenon of "Apathy."
The wide acceptance of bossism is commonly denounced as "apathy" or "indifference," and people say "the citizens are asleep and only the politicians are awake." It is an ancient libel. American citizens are as a whole no more naturally apathetic than the citizens of any other democratic nation. If the burghers of Glasgow were brought in a body to Philadelphia and compelled to hold a few

elections under the present Philadelphia system they would get the same kind of government that the Philadelphians are now getting for themselves. And likewise if the people of Philadelphia were transferred to Glasgow the government of that city would continue to be one of the best in the world year after year and election after election. Human nature is the same in Philadelphia and Glasgow.

Apathy, indifference, are relative, depending entirely upon how much is demanded. Suppose, for instance, there were but one polling place for an entire city, so that the citizens must travel considerable distances on election day in order to cast their votes. Immediately we should confront the phenomenon of a decreased vote—more "apathy" as compared with the present condition, where there is a polling place at every barber shop.

Suppose we put the polling place ten miles out of town on the top of a mountain, so that every citizen had to go out and scramble all day to get there—we should have a still smaller vote. Most of the citizens would stay in town and attend to their own business, and the reformers would say in disgust, "The citizens are supremely apathetic and indifferent and won't do their duty." Yet the people of the town are the same people all the time—no more really apathetic than when the full vote turned out on election day under the other conditions.

That is what I mean by saying that apathy is relative, depending entirely upon how much is required.

The Profession of Citizenship.
We have made citizenship even more inaccessible to the people than I have described when I put the polling place on the mountain top. If you and I could, by walking ten miles and climbing a mountain once a year, become effective participants in politics it is not at all unlikely that we would make the effort. But we have a system of politics so elaborate by reason of the multiplicity of elective offices that citizenship has come to be considered a separate profession. That is the very climax of inaccessibility; it removes citizenship to a distance equivalent to a year's journey.

Every citizen knows that, reformers to the contrary, little is gained in the effectiveness of the citizen by attendance at caucuses and primaries. A citizen must become so familiar with political workings, so strenuous in his opinions and in his political activity, that he becomes a member of the little clique that meets previous to the caucuses to set the tables for the electorate, before he begins to exercise any real control over the business of nomination and election. He can do that only at the serious sacrifice of other business. In consequence the men who become and remain effective politicians are either men who find in politics satisfactory remuneration or else the leisure class, including millionaires and tramps.

The hope of America does not lie with any such class as this, but rather with the men whose time is too valuable to permit them to go into politics. When we make politics a profession we automatically exclude 95 per cent of the voters—the great unbrilliant mass of the community. To restore control to 100 per cent of the people, to secure democracy in place of government by politicians, we must so simplify politics that it will no longer constitute a separate profession. We must simplify it until a busy man can in his scanty spare time become sufficiently versed in its mysteries to become effective.

To simplify politics means that we must strive to approach our ideal of an election, where the candidates come forward, to get a full hearing and each voter selects his favorite and has a reason.

The "Short Ballot."
One test of practicability is the need for a "ticket" or a "label" to guide the voter, and when we call for the selection of ten, twenty or thirty officials on one day we find that the people begin to vote by tickets, by party labels instead of by men, giving themselves over blindly to the guidance of politicians.

But it is certainly possible to elect one man on one day in ideal fashion. Experience has demonstrated that beyond a doubt. The experience of certain western cities that are governed by commissions of five elected on a nonpartisan ballot shows that the average citizen can manage to select five separate favorite candidates without the aid of a ticket. Whether the exact limit is five or six or seven is, of course, a matter that cannot be exactly demonstrated. But tickets have been used at times in some of those cities, showing that five is at least near the border line.

Accessibility thus attained is not enough, however. The people will not inevitably participate even if they can. Having led our horse to water, we must get him to drink. For instance, suppose we elected a county clerk and no one else at a given election. There is an ideally short ballot—just a single place to be filled—a perfectly "accessible" bit of politics. Yet the ballot on that occasion would fail to gather the

judgment of the people just as surely as if the county clerk were lost in a crowd of other minor officials at the bottom of a long ballot. The people with a few exceptions would not go to the polls or pay any attention to the matter, for the share of each voter in the matter of the county clerkship is too insignificant to deserve attention. The electorate shrugs its big shoulders and flatly declines to be bothered.

So we face the problem of devising a system in which the people not only can participate, but will participate. The importance of the election must reach the consciousness of every voter. The way to bring this about is not by exhortation and prayer, but by giving real importance to the position that is to be filled so as to make it naturally conspicuous. For instance, the office of state assemblyman in New York is among the neglected positions. In actual practice this is now an appointive position—appointive by some self established and irresponsible coterie of local politicians. Even in the off years, when the assemblyman is sometimes the only place on the ballot, experience shows that the people do not take control. The place cannot, of course, be made appointive by any other elective officer. The proper alternative is to increase the importance of the office. At present the assemblyman is a mere one one-hundred-and-fiftieth of one-half of a legislature, whose actions are closely circumscribed by the constitution and subject to the veto of the governor. Suppose that, following the experience of the cities, we substitute one chamber for the present bicameral system and triple the size of the districts. Each assemblyman would then be six times as important and, with his increased capacity for good or ill, would attract more criticism, more popular examination. If the people still fail to get excited over that office cut the size of the assembly in half again, thrusting upon twenty-five men the responsibility of all legislation for a great state. And surely then, if not before, the office will reach a pinnacle of light where the whole electorate will see it and feel concerned about it and where it will be beyond the grasp of the politicians.

The Limitations of Democracy.
And so we have two practical limitations to our ideal of an election:

First.—The number of officials to be elected at any one time must be limited to five or less; and,

Second.—The elective offices must be limited to those that are of such importance and character that the people will consent to exert themselves to make the selection themselves. In building a democracy everything else must be warped to fit these fundamental limitations, for these are the limitations of the people themselves. We cannot wait for human nature to change; we must order our institutions to fit human nature. There is no hope in putting a square collar on our horse and then condemning the horse for failure to grow a square neck. Accordingly, while it may seem desirable to have a state treasurer elected so as to secure independent audit of accounts, we must secure protection in some different way if it is found in practice that the people do not select the state treasurer for themselves.

It may seem desirable in a city for various reasons to have a large council elected at large, but that plan with all its advantages must be rejected on account of the supreme and unalterable disadvantage that in practice the real selecting under those conditions is not done by the voters.

No matter how many reasons may be advocated for having all county officials independently elected, those reasons cannot stand against the overwhelmingly and unalterable disadvantage that those offices make so little appeal to the popular imagination that the public in practice ignores them and leaves the selection of those officials to be settled without supervision by anybody who volunteers. Deplore such wanton carelessness if you will, but the public is too big to be spanked.

The Success of "the Short Ballot."
The fact that Great Britain, most of Canada and other foreign democracies recognize the inert clumsiness of the electorate and call for only the simplest popular participation is a big enough difference to account for their relative success. It is the acceptance of the same principle that explains the success of the new notion of governing American cities by small boards or "commissions." And until our politics is simplified in deference to the human limitations of the electorate in our states, counties and cities the American people can never really control their government.

Many a reformer will disagree with this and cite the effective rush to arms that has been made by the people under present conditions on this or that happy occasion as showing the people can control now if they want to, but there is always the relapse, as the reformer himself will confess. On such occasions an abnormal condition of public activity has been created, usually through the means of great and costly stimulation. Being abnormal, it cannot persist indefinitely, and, either through the ceasing of the stimulus or the failure of the old stimulus to stimulate any longer, we have the inevitable reversion to normal conditions.

The need of simplification in our methods of popular control of government is based on nothing less than the necessity for getting something that in actual operation will prove practical.

When we have by sufficient study and experiment along these lines arrived at a point where the electorate votes only for men it knows, we shall have real popular control, real democracy and government that more accurately responds to public opinion.

MR. FAIRBANKS IN PUBLIC EYE

Rumor Has Him Slated for Post at St. James.

DENIED AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Former Vice President, Interviewed at Indianapolis, Is Non-Committal Regarding Interesting Rumor From Washington, but at the White House the Report Is Explicitly Contradicted, No Change Being Contemplated.

Indianapolis, May 13.—Speaking of the report from Washington that President Taft was contemplating offering him the ambassadorship at the English court, former Vice President Fairbanks said:

"President Taft has sent me no offer of the ambassadorship to the court of St. James at this time. I have not had any letter or dispatch from him and know nothing of the rumor that my name is mentioned in connection with the office. I could not say whether or not the accession of King George to the throne would make any difference to me, nor could I say whether I should accept if offered the position."

Denied at the White House.
Washington, May 13.—President Taft has not communicated with former Vice President Fairbanks, offering him the ambassadorship to Great Britain to succeed Whitelaw Reid. At the White House the report that Mr. Taft had offered this important diplomatic post to Mr. Fairbanks was denied explicitly. It was denied also that any communications on the subject have been passed between Mr. Taft and Mr. Fairbanks. It was understood several months ago that Mr. Reid would be continued as ambassador at London at least one year and possibly for two years. According to those in authority there has been no reason to change this plan.

THE STATE SCORES

Indiana Chemists Puncture the Report of Roosevelt Referee Board.

Indianapolis, May 13.—J. H. Brewster, chemist in the Indiana state laboratory, punctured the report of the Roosevelt referee board in the hearing of evidence in the case of the Curtice Brothers of Rochester, N. Y., and others who are attempting to set the Indiana pure food law aside. Mr. Brewster gave a number of figures to show the difference of variance between the two analyses made of the same articles of food eaten by the squad on which the referee board test had been made as to fat and nitrogen and also figures to show errors of calculation.

The errors reported by the witness concerning the report of conditions in Prof. Long's class were destroyed by the force of chemists and analysts in the state food and drug laboratory. The results obtained were made from the original notebooks kept in Prof. Long's experiments, the notes having been in the hands of the chemists for two months.

Particular value was attached by the state to the showing made, it is explained, since any error over 2 per cent is not credited as being admissible in such experiments. The total errors found show a large number to be over 2 per cent.

SHOOK THE TOWN

Logansport Was Jarred When Quarry Powder House Let Go.

Logansport, Ind., May 13.—An explosion that broke window glasses here, six miles away, put out lights and knocked people who were at supper from their seats, destroyed a temporary powder-house of the Casparis Stone company at Trimmer last night. The building destroyed contained 200 pounds of dynamite. Five laborers out of several hundred camped in cars about the lime quarry were injured, but none killed. Five tons of dynamite powder stored in the main storage room within a hundred yards of the explosion failed to ignite.

A BLOODY CRIME

Head of a Gary Baker Severed With a Hatchet.

Gary, Ind., May 13.—Simon Nestroff, proprietor of a bakery, was found lying on the floor of his shop with his head almost severed from his body. A bloody hatchet with which the crime was committed was found near the body. Nestroff had been dead several hours when found. Robbery is thought to have been the motive for the murder. Simon Dimitroff and Toney Nonovich, partners of Nestroff, are missing.

Mrs. Poland Goes to Prison.
Danville, Ind., May 13.—Mrs. Della Poland, who caused the officers of Hendricks, Putnam and Clay counties much trouble a few weeks ago, when they attempted to arrest her on a charge of stealing a horse from Sanford Hamblen of Clayton, entered a plea of guilty before Judge Clark and received a sentence of from one to fourteen years in the Indiana women's prison at Indianapolis.

Two men were blown to atoms when ten tons of powder let go at the Dupont works near Tacoma.

Farm and Garden

PROFIT IN PEANUTS.

New Demand For Them In Manufacture of Oil and For Food.

Government experts say peanuts can be grown successfully wherever corn is grown, so the notion that the peanut is exclusively a southern product is erroneous. Many farmers in northern states already putter with peanuts, chiefly to give the children a supply, but it is highly probable that in a very short time the succulent goober pea will be planted largely in states north of Mason and Dixon's line for profit.

Agents of the agricultural department report that in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas there will be planted this year three times the acreage of peanuts that was grown last year. They estimate that in these three states alone there will be 100.



FIELD OF SHOCKED PEANUT VINES.

000 acres in peanuts. Heretofore the great peanut section has been the tide-water country of Virginia, where thousands of farmers grow peanuts as their principal crop and make good money from them.

The agricultural department has been experimenting with peanuts in the southwest, where the boll weevil destroys much cotton, and has discovered that they produce crops that pay better than cotton. Peanuts are immune to all kinds of injurious insects.

The present consumption of the peanut in the United States for confections alone is greater than the production, and thousands of bushels are imported annually.

The oil made from the nut is said to be second only to olive oil and superior to the cotton seed product. It can be produced at the cotton oil mills and gins throughout the south and with a simple process bottled and canned. Tests made by the department of agriculture show that it will stand in a glass bottle and will not become the least bit rancid. The ruling prices of cooking fats on the present market and the pronounced superiority of the peanut oil would assure an ample market for all that could possibly be produced on the sand lands of the south. The oil now being imported into the United States is used mainly for medical purposes and as a substitute for olive oil.

In the meanwhile, however, there appears to be but little need for a peanut oil industry to dispose of the crop.

Experiments conducted by practical farmers last year showed that many



PEANUTS FRESH FROM GROUND.

tons of valuable hay go with the peanut crop, while after the peas have been gathered hogs can be turned in on the ground and fattened without other food. Several cars prepared for market off the ground used in peanut culture brought top prices on the market this year after having been rounded off by corn the last two weeks before shipping.

It takes but a few months to mature the peanut crop, and last year it was found possible to follow it up on the same land with Irish potatoes, and in some cases the second crop of Spanish nuts has been produced.

It has been estimated by the United States department of agriculture that, sold at 30 cents a bushel, the farmer can make money off this crop in the south, and last year he received from 90 cents to \$1.50 per bushel.

GERMAN FOLKS GAVE A TITTER

The Colonel Repeated Celebrated Dictum in Berlin.

THE DUTY OF THE HAUSFRAU

When Colonel Roosevelt Repeated His Customary Admonition That It Was the Duty of the Wives to Bear Many Healthy Children, His German Audience Woke Up Long Enough to Titter at the Thought.

Berlin, May 13.—From the University of Berlin Colonel Roosevelt has received the degree of doctor of philosophy honoris causa. The proceedings started with a new experience for the kaiser, that of being kept waiting for a ceremony. The exercises in University hall had been set for 11:30. The kaiser and the empress, the crown prince and the Prince Eitel Fritz and the princesses, as well as General Von Plessen, Foreign Minister Von Schoen and the emperor's equerries arrived at the hall at 11:15 for the preliminary greetings and exchange of courtesies with the authorities of the university. It was twenty-five minutes later when Colonel Roosevelt and the members of his family arrived from the American embassy. While waiting for the arrival of the colonel the kaiser appeared to be somewhat fidgety, but he greeted the former president warmly.

The colonel ascended the platform and began his address at 11:55. He finished at 12:28. It was a hot, sunny day and the crowded hall was very warm. Two or three officers of the student corps on the platform looked as though they were ready to faint, but the presence of the kaiser and the honor of the corps was upheld to the finish. The remainder of the audience, who were seated, suffered less. Many of the elderly professors indulged in peaceful naps. Indeed, the colonel's address did not seem to interest any section of the audience. Twice only were the people moved to any exhibition of feeling. The first was when the colonel in his most serious and most emphatic manner declared it to be the duty of the wife to manage the household and bear many healthy children. This dictum has been heard from the colonel at every place he has visited in Europe. In Stockholm it was received with a storm of applause. Here it seemed to tickle the Teutonic sense of humor. A titter of laughter passed over the entire hall and awoke the professors and others from their peaceful slumbers. Toward the close of the address, when the colonel alluded in glowing terms to the German troops he had seen at the maneuvers, the audience applauded.

At the conclusion of the address the dean of the faculty of philosophy presented the colonel with his diploma in an eloquent speech in German, after which the student choir sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

FIDELITY OF NEGROES

Prevented the Escape of Fifty Convicts in a Georgia Camp.

Douglas, Ga., May 13.—Fifty felony convicts were prevented from escaping by the fidelity of two negro lifers, who seized rifles and threatened any convict with death if a break was made. The negro lifers got the opportunity to show their fidelity because the white guards got drunk and deserted the camp, which is located about five miles from here.

The convicts prepared to flee as soon as they learned the guards had gone, but when they started they were confronted by the two negro lifers, who had secured two rifles which had been thrown down by the drunken white guards. The negroes stood guard over the fifty convicts all night.

Another Postoffice Robbed.

Lafayette, Ind., May 13.—Westpoint, a village nine miles west of this city, was visited by burglars, the postoffice being entered. About \$15 in stamps and several dollars in cash were taken. The bulk of the stamps and money had been taken home by Postmaster Turner.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

It is now said that King Edward, like General Grant, was a victim of cancer of the throat.

More than a hundred miners lost their lives in an explosion in a coal mine near Manchester, England.

A tidal wave has swept away a number of fishing boats at Catania. The extent of the disaster is unknown.

Because he insulted the American flag William Bewley, an Englishman, was rotten-egged and driven out of Cody, Neb.

Colonel Roosevelt has officially accepted the appointment as special ambassador representing this country at the funeral of King Edward.

A report circulated in Wall street has it that the Reid-Moore and Pearson interests, which dominate Rock Island, have acquired control of the Wabash system.

The Georgia court of appeals has gone on record as upholding "the unwritten law," declaring in effect that a husband has a right to kill in order to avenge an insult to his wife.

STYLISH CLOTHES

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30 special styles
plain or plaited
50c

Fine Dress Shirts
white and
colored, new
designs
1.00, 1.50, 2.00

Summer
Underwear, to fit
all sizes, 25c to
2.50 the garment

Handsome
Hosiery in all
the new shades
10c to 1.50

Try our
"Munsings" Union
Suits
1.00 to 2.50

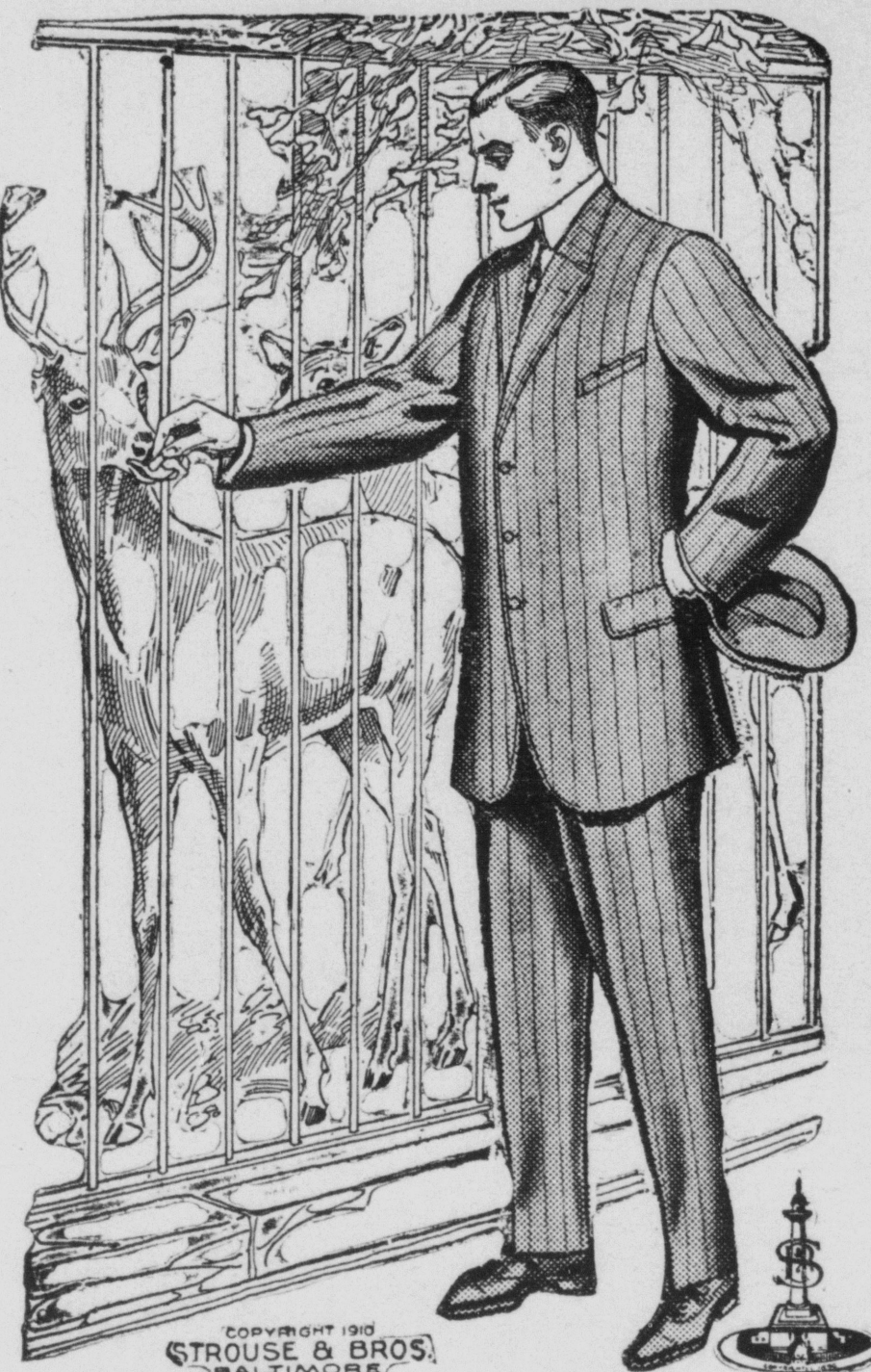
Clothes without
style cover the body,
so would a barrel.

The finest
cloth poorly tailored is
but a rag.

We have made
an enviable reputation
of selling clothes

**Modeled
Perfectly and
Tailored
Artistically.**

Our line
this year surpasses any
previous offering
and you are
sure to be pleased if
you come to us.



Light colors are
very fashionable this
year. We are showing
over 30 styles
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Blue Serges in eight dif-
ferent models
\$10 to \$25

Fancy weaves, medium
and dark Worsteds
\$10 to \$30

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contains the finest
array of suits we have
ever shown
\$2 to \$10

"How to dress our baby
boy" can easily be
solved here.

Holeproof Sox
6 pair
guaranteed six
months

Latest styles
in soft and stiff
Hats

Men's and Boys'
Belts
all sizes
25c to 1.00

Try our
3.50 Oxfords and
Shoes

Blue
Camlet Pants
with hip pockets
double sewed
50c

Personal
and Polite Service at
All Times

THE HUB

The
Popular Outfitting
House

ECLIPSE.

A large crowd attended the funeral of Edward Kindred here last Wednesday. Mr. Kindred was formerly a resident of this community and a host of his former neighbors and friends extend sympathy to the family of the deceased.

Everett Terrell who was killed by lightning at Terre Haute was brought here for burial last Monday.

Will Hiatt, of Indianapolis, is visiting his parents at this place.

James McKinsey and family, of Maumee visited the former's parents, Thos. McKinney and family.

John Fish, Jr. has purchased his brother's farm.

Lucy Callahan is suffering with neuralgia.

C. A. Branaman, of Bedford, transacted business here one day last week.

OBITUARY.

Robert Dale Owen died at the home of L. W. Lockman May 1, 1910. He was born March 4, 1830. He had been married three times, his first two wives being sisters, Fannie and Elizabeth Gallion. His last wife was Ellen Lockman.

Most of his life was spent on his farm near the Pleasant Ridge church. In his declining years he moved to Clearspring where he resided until the death of his last wife Aug. 3, 1908. Since that time he has made his home with Mr. Lockman.

His death was due to old age and general debility. He had been declining in strength for a long time but never complained of suffering and was conscious until the hour of his death.

He had been a member of the Christian church at Pleasant Ridge for about sixty years. He leaves one sister, Mrs. M. J. Richmond, of Parsons, Kans. Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. D. O. Coy, of Lebanon.

FOX PLAINS.

Mrs. Howard Kendrick and children, of Indianapolis, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beatty.

Charles Clark and family are visiting his parents, James Clark and wife.

Miss Violet Wilkins returned home Sunday from her sister's Mrs. Frank Capes, where she spent last week.

C. M. Felter and Charles are doing some repairing on the road.

The barn of Wm. Mote burned Thursday night.

The Blue Jays will play the Western Reds Sunday at John Speckner's. A good game is promised.

Several from this place attended the ball game at Hayden Sunday.

Misses Conza and Orpha Felter visited their parents, C. N. Felter and wife Sunday.

The dance at Four Corners was well attended Monday night.

A. M. Orcutt and wife visited Harry Orcutt and family Sunday.

Charles Blancy visited his parents, Lemuel Blancy and wife Sunday.

MAUMEE.

Bruce Fleetwood and little son were business callers at Houston Monday.

James McKinsey and family spent Sunday with relatives.

Virgil Scott, of Houston, was here Monday.

Lula Fleetwood spent Sunday afternoon with Doua Brown.

Some of the young people from here

attended League at Houston Sunday night.

Rev. Maynard filled his appointment here Saturday and Sunday.

Sadie Brown was the guest of Verna Jones Sunday.

Anna Pugh is staying with Mrs. Wm. Brown this spring.

Mrs. Louisiana Hill visited relatives at Houston Monday.

Frank Hill and wife, of Kurtz, spent Sunday with his grandparents, Robert Hill and wife, of this place.

Several from here attended the surprise dinner given at Andy Elmore's Sunday in honor of his birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Zephyr Hill spent one day last week with her mother, Mrs. Ellen Fleetwood.

Walter Brown and C. B. Harrell were visitors at Houston Sunday.

Walter Brown moved his saw mill to the Combs neighborhood one day last week.

HOUSTON.

Mrs. Clara Brown and Miss Alice Brown who spent a few weeks in Oklahoma and Kansas, returned home Tuesday.

Fred Everback and I. G. Saltmarsh, of Seymour, were here Monday and Tuesday insuring property.

Mrs. May George visited her brother, Otto Marshall Sunday.

Mrs. Ruth Marshall, Miss Emma Gibson and Mrs. Minnie Beck were at Seymour Monday.

Roy Thompson who has been working at Brazil, returned here Wednesday.

Born to George Sutton and wife Tuesday, May 3, a son.

Virgil Cornett returned home from Seymour Friday.

Mrs. Jane Lutes and daughter, Bernice, Mrs. Stella Lutes, Mrs. Linda Thompson and H. M. Lutes were at Seymour Wednesday.

Harley Hise and Horace Brown have finished their work as enumerators.

Louis Beck and family went to Freetown Monday to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Margaret Beck.

William Cornett and family and Mrs. Eliza Summa were at Freetown Sunday.

Miss Mabel Martin, of Brownstown, is staying with her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Brown.

ROCKFORD.

Attendance at Sunday School 77, collection 85 cents.

Mrs. Stella Franklin is no better.

Misses Nettie Abell and Goldie Kendall went to Bloomington where they will attend school.

Miss Rosa Kendall and sister, Miss Edith, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kendall last week.

Mr. Goble took his first strawberries to town last week.

Born to Chas. Combs and wife Tuesday, May 3, a son.

Mrs. Sherber and Miss Nettie Abell spent Friday with Mrs. Wm. Lafkin.

Miss Christine Leblanc came home from Bloomington a few days last week. She returned Sunday accompanied by her sister, Miss Ruth.

Mrs. Julia Smith, of Seymour, visited Mr. J. H. Robins Sunday.

Mrs. Short and Miss Minnie Deppert returned last week from Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Horning are visiting his mother at Aurora.

LEESVILLE.

Dr. S. W. Smith and wife and Mrs. Cynthia Holland attended church and baptizing at Wray's Church last Sunday.

Dr. Sutton, of Kurtz, and Otis Brierly, of Pleasantville, were the guests of Ode Brown and family Monday and Tuesday.

Creed Douglass and wife went to Ft. Ritner Wednesday to trade.

Mrs. Walter Speers and daughter are very sick with pneumonia fever.

Fred Dodds received his new automobile Saturday.

Julie Wray and family came up from Ft. Ritner where they are putting in a crop, Friday, and will stay here a few days.

Harrison Plinn who has been very sick for a week, is some better.

Emma Hughes is staying with her brother, Newt, near Clearspring.

Frank Holland of Bedford is here looking after his store.

Sunday School was organized at the Dixon Chapel Sunday.

John Trueblood and wife, of Oklahoma, and Jacob Martin, of near Wedleville, attended church here Sunday.

There will be a basket meeting at the Church of Christ here May 22. Everybody invited.

James Ellison of Fairview, was here Monday.

Harve Dixon of Ft. Ritner came out to Leesville Monday looking after the telephone line and done a lot of repairing.

G. A. Rehsteiner of Richmond, was here Monday selling an automobile to one of our farmers.

SPARKSVILLE.

Mr. Cooper, of Mitchell, is here as boss at the Shale Hill in Frank Booker's place while he is away for treatment.

Clarence Goss and wife and sister, of Brownstown, were here Sunday visiting relatives.

George Grisamore and wife are here visiting the latter's brother, Homer Wesner and family.

Mrs. Florence McMillan, of Medora, came down on the excursion Sunday and spent the day with her parents, Dave Fitzgibbons and family.

J. M. Wallace and wife made a business trip to Seymour Friday evening.

Charlie Heller and family of Brownstown, came down on the excursion Sunday and spent the day with the former's sister-in-law, Mrs. Kate Lee and family.

Mrs. Ted Robertson and children, of Brownstown, were here a few days last week calling on friends.

Mrs. F. T. Green and children, of Seymour, who have been visiting relatives here, returned home Saturday.

Mrs. Deal Fitzgibbons and mother-in-law, Mrs. Annie Findley, returned home Monday.

SPRAYTOWN.

E. B. Rutan and family, of Columbus, visited Robert Weekly and family Sunday.

Several from here attended the funeral of Mrs. Hupp at White Chapel Monday.

Minnie Long visited home folks Sunday.

Grover Brown, of Louisville, visited home folks Sunday.

C. A. Garr made a business trip to Brownstown Friday.

W. Williams has a new huckster wagon. Also has built an addition to his

store which adds to the appearance very much.

George Lucas and family called on the latter's father's Harry Kerns, who has been quite sick but is better at this writing.

Lula Denny is on the sick list.

A. Graf has been improving his property by putting up a new fence.

LONGVIEW.

Mrs. Wm. Wilkerson, of Cortland, visited her daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Will Judd Sunday.

Misses Hattie and Mabel Meyer visited relatives at Freetown Sunday.

Harry Kulman and wife visited in the family of George Claycamp near Bohtown Sunday.

Mrs. M. F. Bottorff's condition remains about the same. She is expecting to go to Columbus this week where she will undergo an operation.

Miss Nellie Daab, of Columbus, returned to her home after visiting her aunt, Mrs. Lou Meyer, the past week.

While hauling logs last Tuesday Benjie Meyer met with what might have been a very serious accident. He fell from the wagon which passed over him just below the waist, but luckily escaped without any serious injuries.

UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. L. C. Overman, of Linton, visited friends here a few days last week.

Rev. Mead Pierson, of Indianapolis, held a series of meetings at the No. 2 school house a few nights last week.

G. M. Bedel was called to Brownstown Monday to attend court.

The Vernon township commencement will be held at the church here Monday night, May 23rd.

Ira Bedel and family, of Seymour, visited Arthur McCamman and family last Sunday.

The funeral of Pearl Dailey was preached Monday afternoon by Rev. Banks after which the remains were laid to rest in the new cemetery.

Mrs. Ed Collman is still on the sick list.

HIGH MOUNT.

Miss Laura Sutherland visited at Kire McKain's Sunday.

Grandma Hupp died Saturday night at the home of her grandson, Charlie Hupp, at Terre Haute. She has been in poor health for a long time. Burial at the White's chapel cemetery Monday afternoon.

Levi Anderson and wife were the guests of Ed Ault's Sunday.

Buford Sutherland is having his residence painted.

Mrs. Andy Rutan and children, of Columbus, visited relatives at Spraytown Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Helen Ault visited at Buford Sutherland's Monday.

DEER LICK.

Rev. C. J. Kelsch filled his regular appointment here Sunday.

Misses Christine and Gertrude Myers are visiting Adam Fox and family.

C. W. Beikman and family visited Milton Sealock and family Sunday.

Braxton Foist, age 80 years, 7 months died at his home suddenly Friday evening about 6 o'clock of heart trouble. The obituary will be found in another column.

FREETOWN.

William Smith returned from Jasonville Saturday where he had been carpentering.

Miss Carrie Brown came up from Bedford Sunday.

Mrs. Pearl Sipe, of Seymour, visited Mrs. Ella Murray here last week.

Charles Denny and family were here from Kurtz Sunday.

Walter Taylor and daughter, of Grammer, was here Saturday.

Miss Fannie Findley, of Cortland, visited here Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Ellis Cackley, of Soda Springs, Idaho, is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sarver.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hayes visited at Pleasant Grove Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Maud Branam was here from Cortland Sunday.

Evan Fields and family of Spraytown, visited J. W. Wheeler Sunday.

Miss Mabel Brock went to Seymour Thursday to work.

Miss Reva Bebout is assistant at the switchboard now.

Mrs. Mollie Brock remains about the same.

William Reedy and family returned to Jasonville Thursday.

Mrs. Jane Denny and her daughter, Susie went to Seymour Monday to do some trading.

Geo. T. Manuel went to Indianapolis Tuesday to attend the undertaker's convention.

Mrs. Margaret Beck died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Taylor, May 8, 1910, aged 73 years, 11 months and 7 days. She leaves three sons and two daughters. Her husband, David Beck, was a soldier in the 50th Indiana Regiment, was killed in the army.

J. B. Tinch made a business trip to Seymour Monday.

STRINGTOWN ON THE PIKE.

Louis Wetzel was a business visitor to Seymour one day last week.

J. T. Eacret is building a stock barn for Sherman Hall.

Mr. Hudson, of Hammond, is here the guest of his uncles, Mahlon and Milford Steward.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wetzel and son, Elton, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Brady Sunday.

Leonard Wright and family of Bethany, visited Jess Wright and family Tuesday.

We are having an epidemic of whooping cough in our neighborhood.

Professors White and Thomas, of Crothersville, were the guests of Haskell Gillaspay recently.

Louis Wetzel and Curtis Wiesman attended the ball game at Crothersville Friday afternoon.

HONEYTOWN.

John Altmeyer, of Washington county, spent Monday night with his brother, Fritz.

Misses Elsie and Anna Rucker, of Seymour, were here Sunday visiting relatives.

R. L. Isaacs and family, Mrs. Abbie Sewell, Mrs. Clara Boswell and Miss Sarah Robertson were Sunday guests of Mrs. Elizabeth McPherson at Mooney.

M. F. Rucker, of Aeme, was here on business Tuesday.

We were sorry to hear of the death of Dr. Raymer which occurred at Aeme

Monday. The family have our sympathy.

Orril Isaacs, of Brownstown, came out to his father's farm Tuesday and made some necessary repairs.

Frank Manion and family and Claude Hamilton and family spent Sunday with L. S. Robertson at Brownstown.

SURPRISE.

Howard Perry was the first to plant corn in this neighborhood.

Born to Ira Isaacs and wife May 4, a daughter.

Big Sam Allman has moved on one of Jno. Oathout's farms.

Jno. Furgeson is building an addition to his dwelling house.

Clifford Freeman who has been living in Illinois for the past two years, came back home last week to see his mother, who is very sick.

Dr. Raymer died Monday morning at 8:30. He leaves a wife and one child. He was buried at Aeme.

Laban Coffman has his new house about completed. He moved into it Tuesday.

Homer Perry was taken very sick Friday evening.

A little child of Cleve Weininger is very sick of whooping cough and pneumonia.

Miss Nellie White is sick with the measles.

Uncle Daddy Hutten who has been sick all winter, is able to be around again.

PLEASANT GROVE.

Attendance at Sunday School 53, collection 27 cents.

Berry Richards remains about the same.

Several from here attended church at Ratcliff Grove Saturday and Sunday night.

Maek Browning of Indianapolis is visiting his mother, Mrs. Berry.

Jonas Peters and family, of Vallonia, spent Sunday in the family of Rev. F. H. Reynolds.

Rev. C. J. Kelsch will fill his regular appointment at this place Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Stafford, of Wheatland, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Philip Soladine and family.

Carl Holtz is improving his residence with a new coat of paint. W. D. Owens, of Ratcliff Grove is doing the work.

OAK GROVE.

Our pastor, H. W. White, delivered an excellent sermon Sunday afternoon.

Born to Willie McKain and wife, May 3, a daughter.

Mrs. Nora Burns visited at Ephriam White's Sunday.

Mrs. Alice Roberts made a business trip to Seymour Wednesday.

Mrs. Eva Glack who has been staying at Fred Boknecht's the past year, went to stay a while with her daughter, Mollie Rutan, of High Mount.

George Graves is quite poorly.

Rev. James White of Washington, spent a few days last week with his mother at this place.

Gertrude Burns spent Sunday with Florence Roberts Sunday.

Mrs. John Allie, who has been in poor health for some time at her home on Central avenue, is improving.

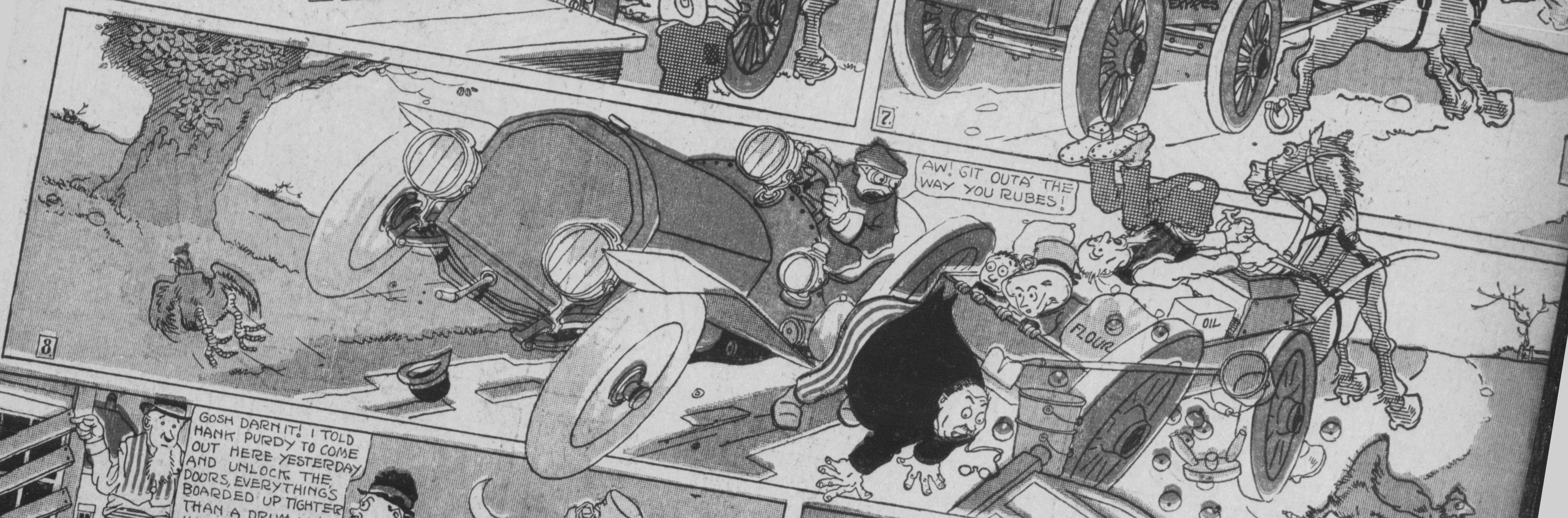
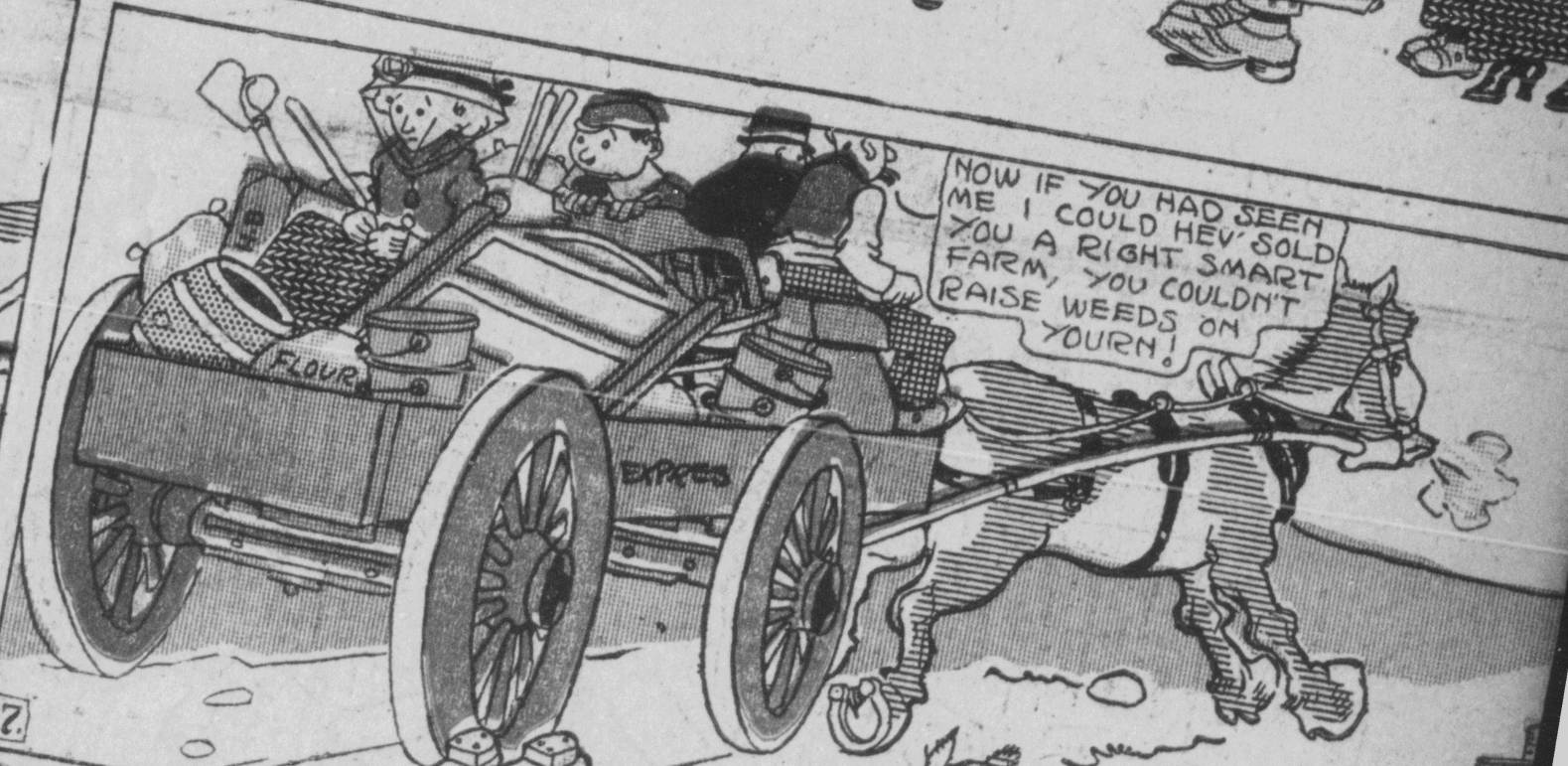
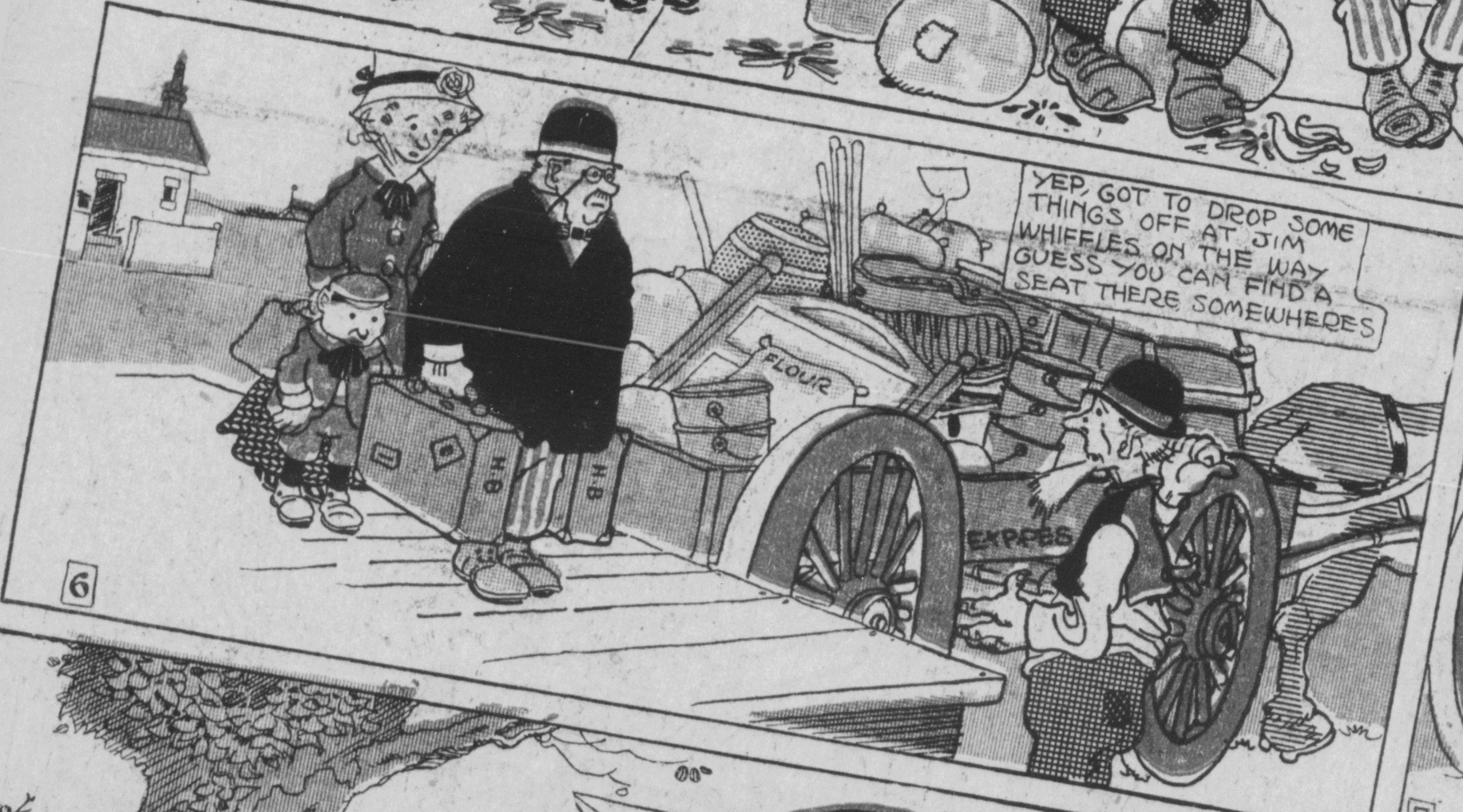


THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

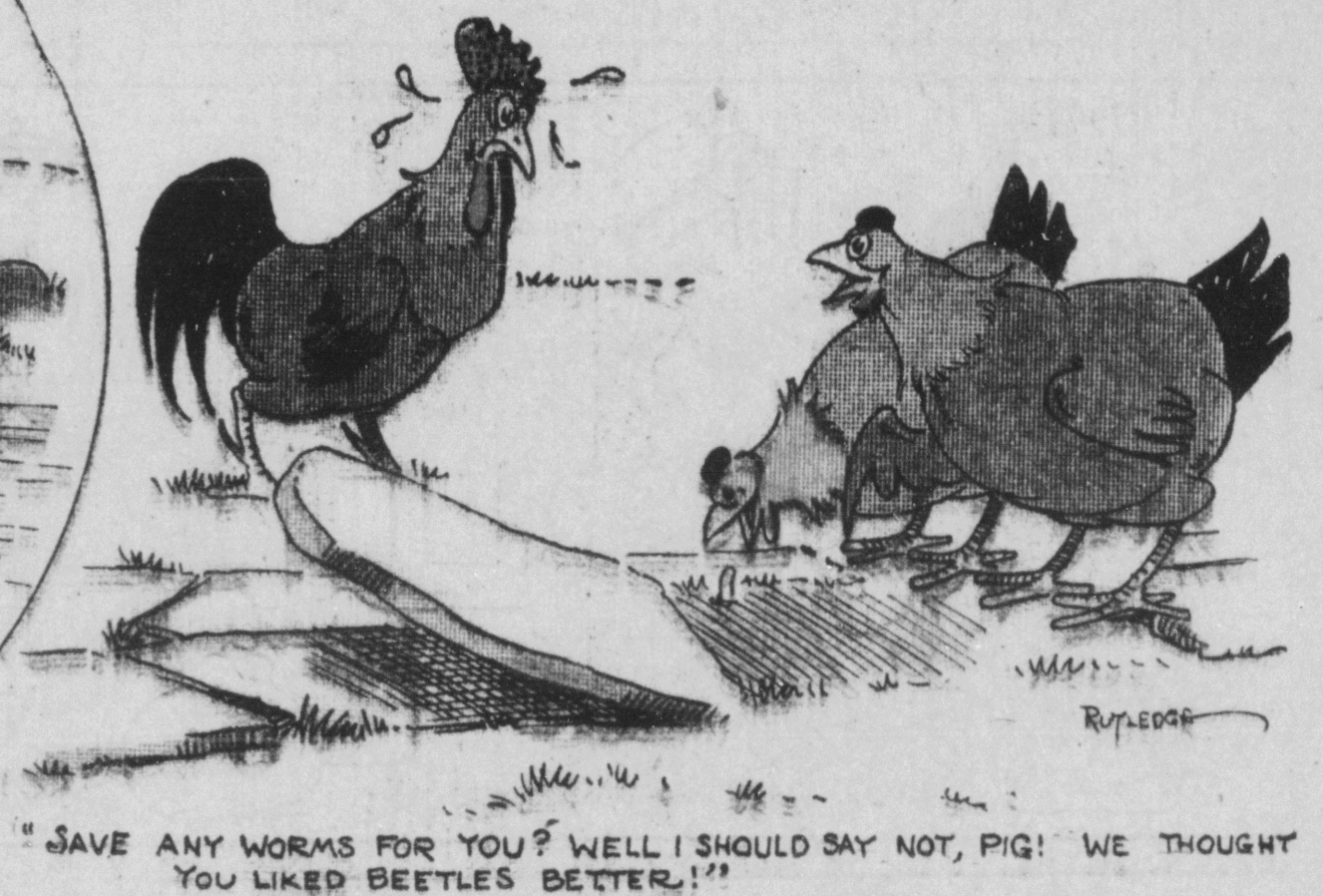
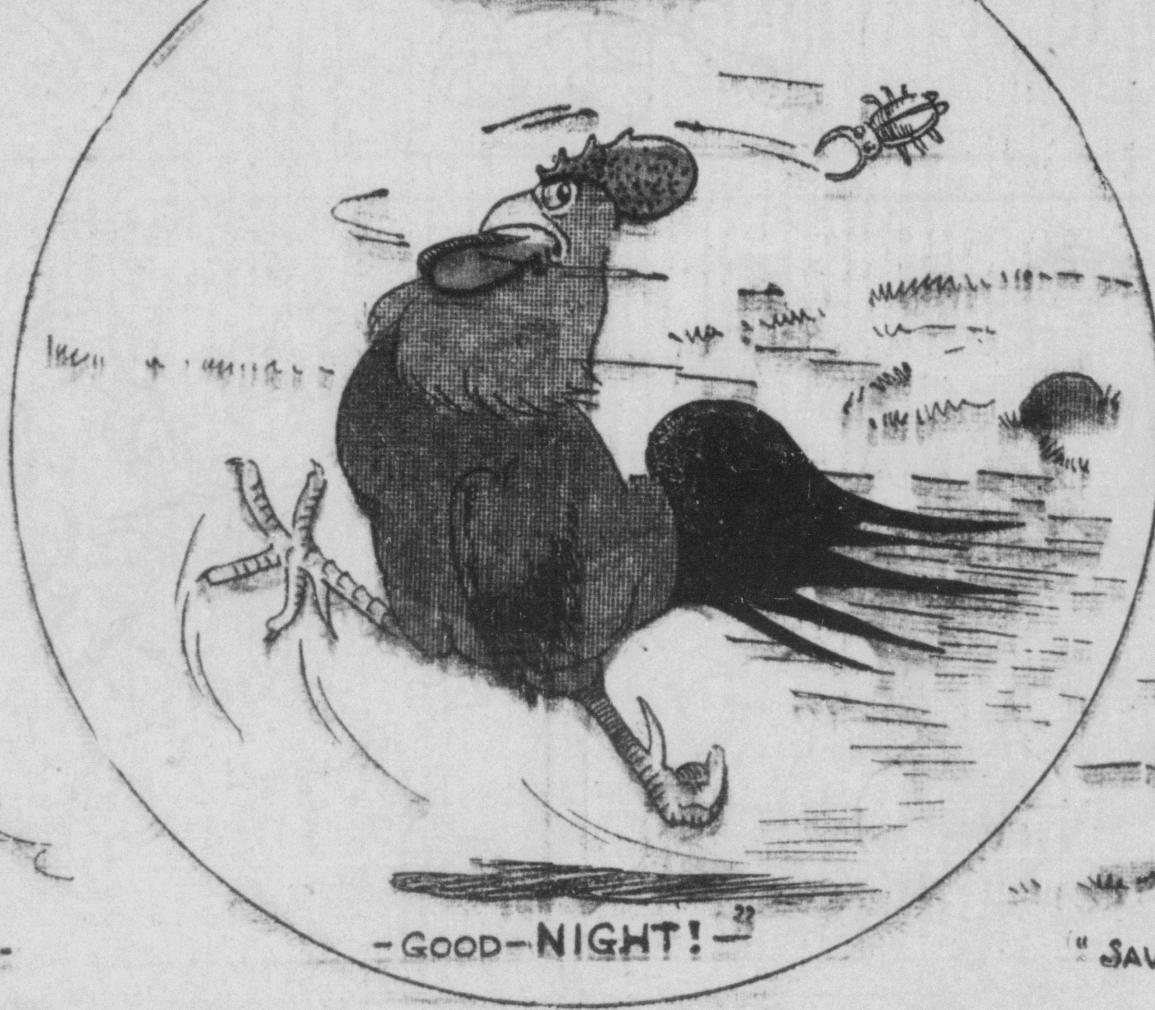
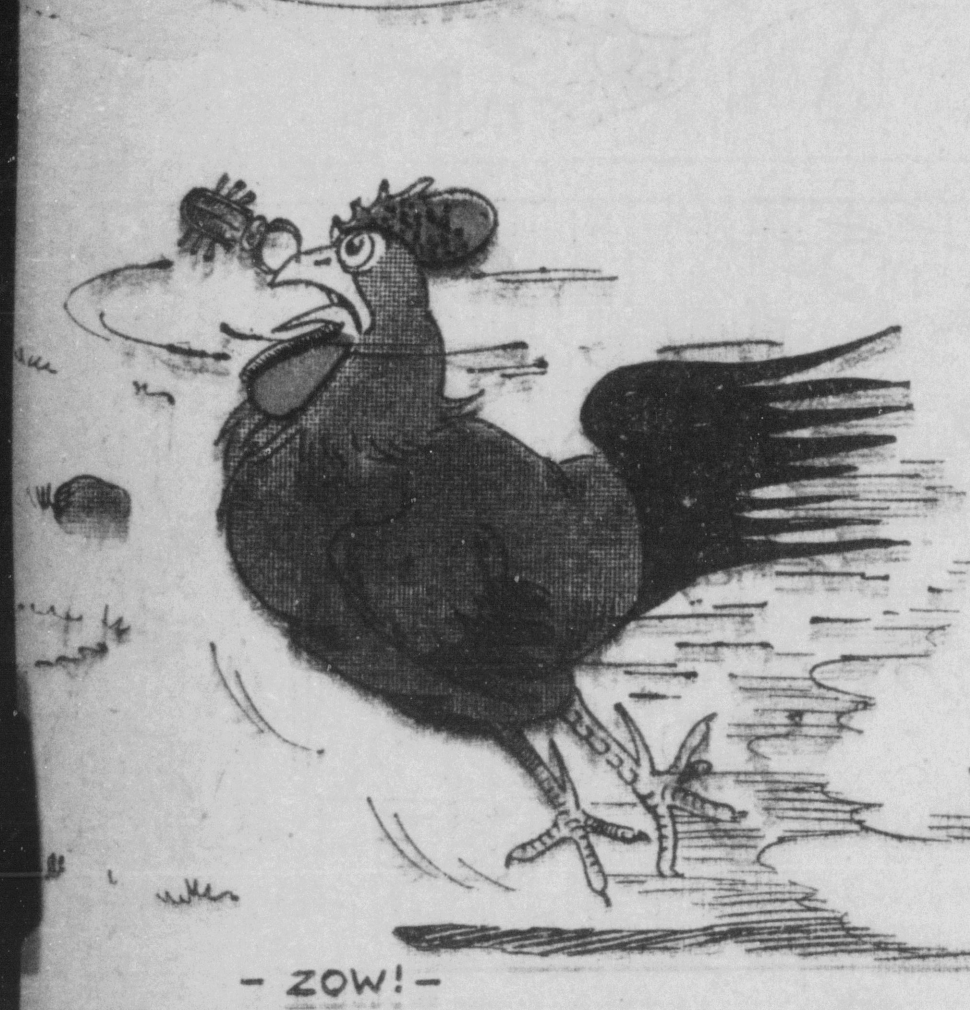
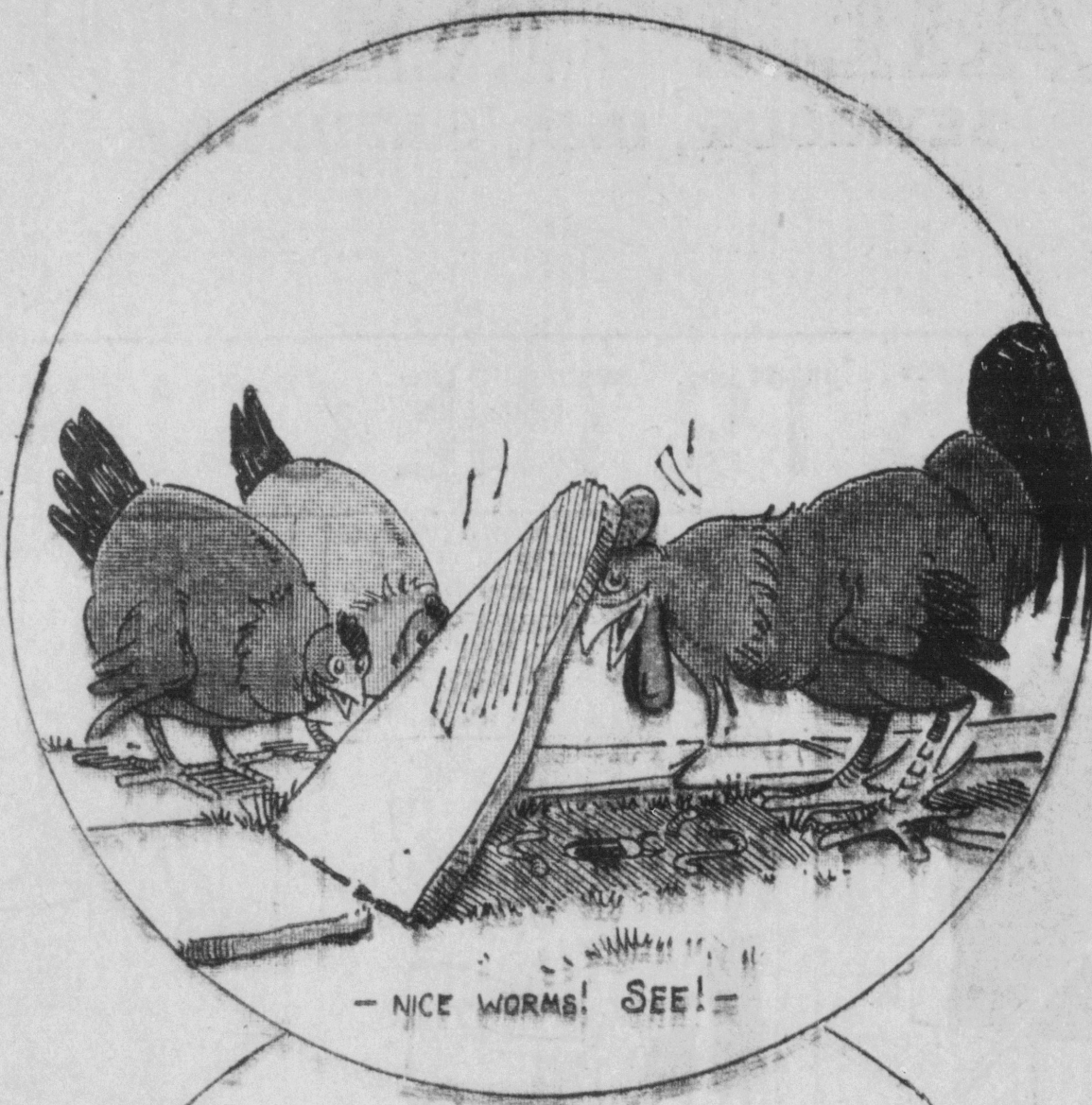
SEYMOUR, IND., SATURDAY

BROWN MOVES TO THE COUNTRY

MAY 14, 1910



HA! HA! GOT LEFT AGAIN MR. BOSS



HAVE A LOOK AT - SLEEPY SID - MASCOT

